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Bhadra 10, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Eleventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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C O N T E N T S

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No. 26—Tuesday, September 1, 1970/Bhadra 10, 1892 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, September 1, 1970/Bhadra
10, 1892 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven o'clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loss suffered by Railways due to
Naxalite activities

*721. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss suffered by the Railways due to the Naxalite activities in the country during the last one year;

(b) whether the Railway traffic to and from Howrah remained stand-still continuously in the recent past; and

(c) to what extent the Central Reserve Police assisted the Railways to prevent loss to the Railway property and to check violence within the Railway premises?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI): (a) Cost of damage to railway property due to direct activities of Naxalites has been estimated at Rs. 5,159 approximately.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) On several occasions the Central Reserve Police assisted the Railways to prevent loss to Railway Property and to check violence within Railway premises.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: How do they make the assessment? Who is a Naxalite? How do they define a Naxalite?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: We have been saying all along that Government have been under-estimating the extent of damage that has been done by the Naxalite activities all over the country, especially in the eastern region. This answer again provides the clue as to how they are trying to mislead the House and the country. My main question never referred to the direct losses to which the hon. Minister has made a reference in his reply. The question was about the loss suffered by the railways because of the Naxalite activities. May I, therefore, know from the hon. Minister whether he will give us an explicit answer as to the percentage k. m. lost in these regions because of Naxalite activities in various parts which delayed the running of trains or traffic, the percentage of passenger-k.m. lost, and the tonnage-k.m. by way of freight that has been lost? Can the hon. Minister give us comparative figures for the first eight months of this year and the corresponding period of last year?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI: I may mention that the figures given are only about the direct losses. No doubt, there have been indirect losses also. But these activities on railway property or railway premises had started only from March, 1970. Therefore, I am not in a position to give the figures of the indirect losses yet.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Now, you have seen it yourself, Sir. There has also been a report that certain private railway ticket-issuing booths were set up by the Naxalites and others who were issuing tickets for their passengers to go on the train, and that also contributed to the

indirect losses. But since the hon. Minister is not in a position to answer this, may I know in the interest of passengers what other precautions have been taken by the railways by way of telecommunication facilities, CRP assistance etc. to see that the passengers who are stranded by delayed running or stoppage of trains or otherwise are not harassed or put into a serious situation by anybody?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI: As for the point mentioned by the hon. Member, we are trying our utmost to see that there is no difficulty to passengers either on account of the trains being held up or on account of any other reason, and that they are not inconvenienced in any other way. We have also written to the State Governments. Our own RPF is quite alert. Where there is necessity, we also ask the CRP to assist us.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Indirect losses are a direct result of direct losses. So, when the direct losses are known, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how it is that the indirect losses are not known.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI: As I have mentioned already, these Naxalite activities had started only in March, 1970 and they are localised to three railways, namely the Eastern Railway, the North-East Frontier Railway and the South-Eastern Railway. Now, reports are coming about posters and publicity in North-Eastern Railway also. So, at this moment, when the incidents had started only in March, to calculate and give it to hon. Members the actual figures of indirect losses is difficult. But I can assure the hon. Member that as soon as I am in a position to give those figures, I shall certainly give them.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Is the hon. Minister aware that Naxalite activities not only tend to hold up trains but once they are held up, the water connection is sought to be cut and there is no water available in trains? What is he going to do to correct this? Secondly, the walls of railway stations are plastered with Maoist slogans by the Naxalites; in some stations, even red flags are put up.

What are the steps contemplated to deal with this also?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): I want to give some information on this. Regarding posters, it is a fact that directions have been given and the State police are co-operating to remove these posters and anything written on the wagons or coaches, wherever it is found.

DR. RANEN SEN: Though it is admitted by the Minister that only since March 1970, these Naxalite activities are causing losses to the railways, is it not a fact that much more losses are inflicted on the Railways by anti-social elements throughout India in general and in the eastern part in particular? If so, is it not a fact that certain elements are trying to hide the activities of anti-social elements by raising the bogey of Naxalites causing losses to the Railways?

SHRI NANDA: There are anti-social elements, may not be of a political colour. But the Naxalites are the worst anti-social elements. We know about the activities of the Naxalites because they proclaim themselves as such. They go to stations, they go to schools and various other buildings. Their main target is the picture of Mahatma Gandhi and of other leaders. That is why the figure of losses does not amount to very much.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: The Prime Minister indicated sometime back that there is a resistance movement against the activities of the Naxalites. May I know whether the old move that the losses suffered by these subversive activities, whether through Naxalites or other anti-social elements, will have to be compensated by the State Governments or the people of the area will be initiated so that it will encourage the resistance movement to curb the activities of the Naxalites? Is there any such scheme contemplated to provide an effective resistance to this Naxalite movement?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI: This is a suggestion and we will consider it.

**लघु उद्योग नियम तथा औद्योगिक वित्त
नियम द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों पर
आयकर की रियायत**

*722. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योग नियम तथा औद्योगिक वित्त नियम द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों के संबंध में आयकर प्रयोजनों के लिए, पृथक-पृथक क्या रियायत दी गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, ऐसी रियायतों की भिन्नता को दूर करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Long-term loans received from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India are taken into account in determining the capital employed in an industrial undertaking for the purposes of 'tax holiday' benefits under section 80J of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Such loans also form part of the capital base for the purposes of the Second Schedule to the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964. No such benefits are, however, available in respect of loans received from the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

(b) and (c). A recent representation received from the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. for equality of treatment under the Income-tax Act of the loans provided by it and those provided by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India is under consideration of Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर के अन्त में बतलाया कि अभ्यावेदन विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस

पर कब तक अंतिम निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा? जहां तक लघु उद्योगों की बात है आप ने माना है कि जिस में साढ़े 7 लाख रुपया लगा है वह लघु उद्योग है, जिस में 25 लाख रु० तक लगा है वह मध्यम उद्योग और जिस पर 25 लाख से ऊपर रु० लगा हुआ है वह बड़ा उद्योग है। लघु उद्योगों के ऊपर जो नाना प्रकार के टैक्स लगे हैं, जैसे बिक्री कर, एक्साइज ड्यूटी, इन उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिये क्या उन से छूट देने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : This is related to the small-scale industries. This proposal to give the same treatment to the small scale industries as is given to the large-scale industries is under the consideration of the Department of Banking.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : कब तक ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The Members should have a little bit of patience. The representation by the industry was made only recently, and the Government did not lose any time in referring it to the Department of Banking. I think very soon a decision will be taken. It is not a simple decision, it is complicated, therefore it will take some time.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अगर किसी लघु उद्योग को किसी कच्चे माल की आवश्यकता है और उस को उस के लिये आयात लाइसेंस चाहिये तो उस से कहा जाता है कि आप ने पूरा इनकम टैक्स चुका दिया है इसका प्रमाण-पत्र दीजिये। उस को देने के बाद उस को आई० बी०सी० नम्बर लेने में काफी विलम्ब होता है। इस में इतना भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार है जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है और इस के कारण अनेक चक्कर काटने के बाद उन को लाइसेंस मिलता है। आप ने दो तीन शर्तों इसके लिये रक्खी हैं। मेरा कहना है कि इस प्रकार के लाइसेंस देने की जो प्रथा है उसके कारण क्या आप इस के लिये जो मशीनरी सब प्रान्तों में है उस को इसे सुपुर्द करने के लिये तैयार हैं बजाय इसके कि आप की एजेंसी के द्वारा यह आई० बी० सी० नम्बर उन को दिया जाये?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : It is our effort to increase the number of small-scale industries. Today in the country the registered small-scale industries number about 1,84,000 units, and there are an equal number of unregistered units. There is no licence required to start a small-scale industry. Every effort is made to see that in the matter of raw material and providing machinery etc., the least time is taken to meet all the requirements.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। जो कच्चा माल बाहर से मंगाया जाता है उसका लाइसेंस मिलना मुश्किल है और इस कारण कच्चे माल के आयात में काफी कठिनाई होती है। सालों आई०वी०सी० नम्बर लेने के लिये चक्कर काटने पड़ते हैं। यहां श्री दिनेश सिंह बैठे हुए हैं, वह खुलासा करें कि क्यों इतना विलम्ब होता है।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : We are allowing a lot of imports for the small-scale industries. The Ministry of Foreign Trade also imports. We have also taken steps to import about Rs. 10 crores worth of steel required for the small-scale industry. The liberalised policy to help the small-scale industries is there to help the small entrepreneurs who have started small-scale industries.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आयकर का प्रमाण-पत्र देने के बाद आई०वी०सी० नम्बर लेने में बड़ा विलम्ब होता है।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The hon. Member does not say what I. V. C. is.

MR. SPEAKER : He has given you whatever is within the scope of the question.

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्री दिनेश सिंह जवाब देना चाहते हैं।

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जो कच्चा माल बाहर से लघु उद्योग वाले मंगाते हैं उस के लिये प्रदेश सरकारों की एजेंसी को अधिकार

दिया जाना चाहिये। आज भी जो सूबे के डायरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वह इस को देखते हैं। बल्कि हमारे पास तो काफी मांग आई है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से दफ्तर खोला जाय जिस से उन को कच्चा माल मिल सके।
(व्यवधान)

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I hope the Government appreciate the fact that industrial revolution in a developing country like ours could only be enabled by encouragement and fillip given to small sector industries in this country. The talk going on in the country in the last one year about helping small industries has remained a mirage and slogan. In view of this, may I know from the Government if they are considering the proposal to appoint a highpower commission to go into the entire gamut of small-scale industries and to make a comprehensive enquiry to assess their needs and difficulties and, if not, would the Government give thought to it?

MR. SPEAKER : Commission for what?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : To go into the question of small-scale industries.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is limited.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : There is no need for a high-powered committee because some of the senior officers dealing with the small-scale industries constituted a committee and they are going into these things. There is scarcity in raw materials in one or two items for which necessary arrangements have been made.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : लघु उद्योग चलाने वाले जो लोग होते हैं उन को उद्योग चलाने के लिये जो मशीनरी वगैरह बाहर से मंगानी होती है उस में काफी समय लग जाता है और कभी कभी तो उस के आने में तीन-चार वर्ष लग जाते हैं जिस के कारण उद्योग शुरू नहीं हो पाता है। हर स्टेज पर इस पीरियड को कम करने पर क्या सरकार विचार करेगी?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : When we have to import machinery from outside it definitely takes some time because we have to import these things against certain credits which are provided by those Governments. They have laid down certain instructions which are to be followed when we get machinery.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This question relates to credit and other concessions to small-scale industries which are given not only by the Industrial Finance Corporation and the small industries Corporation but by banks also. The rate of interest prescribed for the small-scale industries is 7.5 per cent. I should like to know from the Minister what steps they have taken to see that this credit is available at this rate. It is well known that parties borrow at 13 per cent from your own nationalised banks in spite of credit being available at lesser interest. To that extent would they see that credit is available in actual practice to the small-scale industries at the prescribed rates?

MR. SPEAKER : This was not a question of availability of credit and why there are certain variations.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : If they are going to do it, it is good enough.

Appointment of Foreign Consultants in Public and Private Sector Projects

*723. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign consultants appointed during 1968-69, 1969-70 and current year for building projects in public and private sectors, and their names;

(b) the reasons for continuing appointments of foreign consultants; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for making India self-sufficient in consultancy works in public and private sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE

(**SHRI M. R. KRISHNA :** (a) While statistics of the number of the non-Indians employed above certain salary level by industrial units on a year to year basis are maintained, Government do not maintain these statistics under different headings such as consultants, technicians and managers or at different stages such as construction stage, operational stage and so on.

(b) In certain cases where there is foreign financial participation or technical collaboration, there is a degree of consultancy involved in the transfer of know-how, particularly at the stage when the projects are still in the preliminary stages of getting established and this is true also in the case of projects in the public sector. In recent times, Government is enjoining on all concerned that as far as practicable, Indian consultants should be associated in the building of new projects and it is generally in cases where the requisite type of Indian consultants are not available that foreign consultants are allowed to be brought in.

(c) In order to make India self-reliant in the field of consultancy, both in the public and private sectors, Government have set up a number of consultancy organisations like Engineers India, Fertilizer Corporation of India, the Technological Consultancy Bureau of the National Industrial Development Corporation and the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Government are also actively encouraging the setting up of consultancy organisations in India in various fields.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, the answer given by the Minister is rather strange, because, now a days, consultancy not only for our country but for countries all over the world is so important; for skill, knowledge, expertise and also for technical, economic and even managerial development, projects are being drawn up and the first designs are drawn up by consultants. It is also known to our country that not only for Bokaro plant and the Goa fertiliser but in a number of other industrial projects, foreign consultants are being engaged. But the reply of the Government is that they do not maintain any list either of foreign consultants or of Indian consultants.

The importance of this question lies in the fact that about 56,000 of our engineers are unemployed.

MR. SPEAKER : You are giving information. Please put the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Unless I give a little bit of background, it would seem to be a drab, theoretical question. I am now putting the question. In view of the fact that nearly 56,000 qualified engineers in our country are now unemployed, may I know whether the Government have developed or intend to develop consultancy not only in the cases that they have mentioned but in all other cases, for economic technical and managerial aspects, so that our engineers may be employed effectively?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : It is the effort of the Government to see that as far as possible Indian consultancy services are given preference. There are instructions, very clearly given—

SHRI PILOO MODY : Question.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : There are very clear instructions laid down by the Government..(Interruption).. let the hon. Member allow me to complete my reply first. The Planning Commission has also gone into this question to find out to what extent the Indian consultancy is available for the various projects that we have taken up and also for the future projects. That report is awaited, and the instructions given by the Industries Ministry about the consultancy to be allowed to the private and the public sector are very clear and they are being adhered to.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : If foreign consultants are appointed, whether it is in Bokaro Steel, or in any other project—as for example, in the case of the Russian consultants who, when they designed a project here, put the estimate so high that there was an Indian concern which slashed it down to the extent of Rs. 60 crores the Russian design included consideration for snowfalls because in Russia there is snowfall—these foreign consultants, when they are appointed, bring in or apply their geo-physical conditions to our country. In view of these facts, I want to know

whether foreign consultants were appointed in Bokaro Steel or Goa Fertilisers and in most other Government projects recently started, only because Indian consultants were not available or for any other reason and, if so, what are those reasons.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : So far as Bokaro consultancy is concerned, I think the hon. Member is referring to Dastur & Co., and that has been gone into by this House on several occasions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, the most important part of the question has not been answered. I have mentioned Goa Fertilisers and other projects and recently the Government have appointed a number of foreign consultants. I want to know who those consultants are and why those consultants have been appointed.

MR. SPEAKER : The difficulty is you do not remain within the scope of the question. The question is about the number of foreign consultants appointed during the last two years and current year. There is no mention of any public undertaking. You should ask a specific question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The first part of the question refers to private sector and public sector and also to self-sufficiency. The second part asks why foreign consultants have been appointed. How is my supplementary not relevant? I submit to you that you may go through the question once more. Every word of mine is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : If every member were to decide himself whether what he says is relevant, what is the use of my sitting here? This was a question of a general nature, not a specific question. You may reply to him in a general way.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : You have been pleased to state the facts quite correctly. It was a general question and we have given the Government's policy in this regard. The hon. member could have easily asked a specific question about Goa Fertilisers and the answer would have been given. I may say that not only there are

private consultancy firms numbering over a hundred in this country, but there are public sector firms also. For fertilisers there is the Fertilizer Corporation of India and the FIDO. But sometimes they themselves do not have enough expertise and we allow them to import technology from outside or get people from outside to assist them. Similarly, there are consultancy firms like Engineers India Ltd., NIDC, CWPC, etc. These are being developed and every effort is being made to encourage Indian consultancy and employ Indians.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : While welcoming the Minister's statement that Government is encouraging more and more Indian firms to enter the field of consultancy, may I know whether it is a fact that recently a number of big monopoly houses in this country like Tatas, Birlas, Mahindra and Mahindra, Kirloskars, etc., have set up consultancy firms of their own and, if so, whether these consultancy firms are in a position to recommend that equipment should be purchased from their own associates and to under bid other Indian entrepreneurs who are already in this field? Are any safeguards being taken to see that in the name of consultancy, these monopoly houses are not able to further their own interests more and more?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I have a list here of over a hundred Indian consultancy firms appearing under different names. I cannot say how many are directly related to any of the big houses. I believe Tatas have a consultancy firm and various other larger industrial houses also have their own consultancy firms. About the question whether they recommend purchase of machinery from their own allied companies, I am afraid I cannot say, but I suppose sometimes they do, but this is not something that Government as such can stop. Suppose one private company advises another private company, it is for them to decide what and where they would buy within the country. So far as imports are concerned, that is directly regulated by the Government of India. So far as giving new licences is concerned, there we see that as many parts and components as possible are parcelled off to

small-scale industries and not added on to the larger industries.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware that during the last five to six years the number of foreign technicians has increased to 3,500 at present, out of which only 300 are employed in the private sector and more than 1,700 to 1,800 are employed in the public sector? In view of the answer, which the hon. Deputy Minister has just now given, how far has the creation of these agencies, which the Government is developing for attaining technological independence of India, been a success? Has Government gone deeply into this problem and are Government aware that in spite of these agencies here, there are certain business houses and Government organisations and officers, who have a link with foreign agencies and who want to go in for more foreign technicians in spite of the best wishes and attempts of the Government of India? Have Government gone into that; if not, will they inquire into it?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The number of foreign technicians with Indian firms at one time was really big but it has now come down. I shall give only one figure in this connection. Out of 1,544 foreign technicians—British, American, Japanese—all put together, who are getting more than Rs. 2,000 as salary, the British technicians number 1158, that is about 75 per cent. In the public sector industries we have got short term technicians and most of them, about 61 per cent, are from Russia. The rest are from Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Denmark and various other countries.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : How far has the number of foreign technicians in the public sector undertakings increased or decreased?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The number of persons, who are getting more than Rs. 5,000 a month, has definitely increased slightly but the number of people, who are getting less than Rs. 5,000 has diminished.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : In cases of public sector industries, where the

Government have gone in a big way and are working for the last decade or more, what concrete steps has the Government taken to see that foreign consultancy is replaced by public sector internal consultancy?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Whenever extension of their services is to be allowed, both for the private or for the public sector, they will have to come before the Government and will have to prove that they definitely require the services of the foreign technicians. Only when the Government is fully satisfied they will be allowed otherwise not.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : My question was completely different. My question was: What concrete steps has the Government taken to see that foreign consultancy is substituted by internal consultancy in the public sector?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I just now gave the details of the consultancy services that we have set up. They will gradually replace all foreign consultancy that is going on.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : It is the question of the concept of foreign consultancy; as a matter of fact, these foreign consultancies, no matter how much alluring they may be, always have a retarding and demoralising effect on our engineers, who are second to none in the world. It is only psychological that foreign engineers are better than Indian engineers. While I was working in the Hinkley Point nuclear atomic station in the U. K. the biggest atomic power station in the world, my signature to the design was final, but when I was working in the HEC, they wanted to put one foreign expert over my head. This is the difference between here and abroad. I would like to know from Government whether there is any determined and planned effort to develop sufficient technical know-how and, if so, the date by which they would like to get rid of this phobia of foreign consultancy. I want to know when you are going to allow industries to function free from foreign experts.

MR. SPEAKER : His question is: Why did you force him to leave that to come to the Parliament?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : He is doing very useful work here also and for the country.

So far as his question is concerned, I entirely agree with the hon. Member that Indian engineers are second to none in the world and given an opportunity, they have excelled themselves not only in this country but also in other countries. The question that arises is of modern technology know-how for which a certain development is necessary. We would all like to be self-sufficient. I can assure the hon. Member that there is no allurements so far as the Government is concerned for bringing in foreign experts. But when it becomes a question of large research and development which for many years when we were under domination has not been taking place in the country, it will not be right for us to deny our industries the technologies that exist in the world and which we can bring here. Thereafter, it is a question of keeping up to date. We should not be dependent on this constant import of technology. Otherwise, to some extent, the import of technology takes place even in the most developed countries because some invention comes up in another country which is the most important addition to the work that is being done. Therefore, while we must make every effort to give all encouragement and set up a large Indian base, there will always be cross-fertilisation in this matter. Also, the Indian technicians, the Indian consultancy houses, are working in other foreign countries. It is not that we are only importing but we are also exporting technology.

गोरखपुर के बिकास के लिए महाराजगंज
तथा बांसगांव में नई रेलवे
लाइन बिठाना

* 725. श्री मोलू प्रसाद: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 5 फरवरी, 1970 के दैनिक समाचारपत्र 'आज' में प्रकाशित

उस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें गोरखपुर के विकास के लिए महाराजगंज तथा बांसगांव में रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने की मांग की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी) : (क) इस समाचार विशेष की ओर इस मंत्रालय का ध्यान विशिष्ट रूप से नहीं दिलाया गया है ।

(ख) धन के अभाव में और यातायात सम्बन्धी पर्याप्त औचित्य न होने के कारण प्रस्तावित रेल सम्पर्क के निर्माण के बारे में इस समय विचार करना संभव नहीं है । ऐसे मामलों में सड़क परिवहन सुविधाओं का विकास करना कम खर्चीला और एक बेहतर विकल्प होगा ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि इस समाचार विशेष की ओर इस मंत्रालय का ध्यान विशिष्ट रूप से नहीं दिलाया गया है । मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया हूँ कि "विशिष्ट" शब्द से उनका तात्पर्य और मकसद क्या है । अगर उन के मंत्रालय का ध्यान 5 फरवरी के अखबार की ओर नहीं गया तो इक्कीस दिन पहले इस प्रश्न का जो नोटिस दिया गया था, क्या उस की तरफ मंत्रालय का ध्यान विशिष्ट रूप से गया था या नहीं ।

मंत्री महोदय ने भाग (ख) के उत्तर में कहा है, "धन के अभाव में और यातायात सम्बन्धी पर्याप्त औचित्य न होने के कारण प्रस्तावित रेल सम्पर्क के निर्माण के बारे में इस समय विचार करना सम्भव नहीं है ।" मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्रालय ने इस बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है या नहीं, ताकि यातायात के औचित्य या अनौचित्य का पता लगाया जा सके; यदि नहीं, तो मंत्री महोदय औचित्य या अनौचित्य के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर कैसे दे सकते हैं ।

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : जब माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का नोटिस आया, तो इस विषय पर और किया गया । इस बारे में कोई सरवे नहीं हुआ है । लेकिन हम बगैर सरवे के अन्दाज से बता सकते हैं कि महाराजगंज और बांसगांव के बीच अस्सी किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन पर लगभग 5.5 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है । सरवे करना जरूरी नहीं समझा गया ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : पहले तो औचित्य का पता तब तक नहीं लग सकता है जब तक कि इंजिनियर्स की रिपोर्ट इनके पास न पहुँच जाय और जांच पूरी न हो जाय । तब तक औचित्य का पता लग ही नहीं सकता है और अनुमान तो वास्तविक नहीं हुआ करता है । अनुमान तो फेल भी हो जाया करते हैं । तो अनुमान के आधार पर यह उत्तर कैसे दे रहे हैं ?

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि सड़क परिवहन की सुविधाओं का विकास करना कम खर्चीला और एक बेहतर विकल्प होगा । तो मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि इस परिवहन विकास के लिए क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के ध्यान में इसे लाएंगे और उस में कुछ अपनी ओर से सहयोग देंगे ?

तीसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि बहुत दिनों से गोरखपुर के लोगों की मांग है खलीलाबाद में हथकरघा उद्योग है और मऊ में भी हथकरघा उद्योग है तो इन दोनों कस्बों से व्यापारिक संबंध जोड़ने के लिए सहजनवा से दोहरीघाट तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जाय, क्या इसके लिए वह विचार करेंगे क्यों व्यापारिक दृष्टि से रेलवे को इस में घाटा भी नहीं होगा और जनता को भी सुविधा होगी ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : माननीय सदस्य यह चाहते हैं कि रेलवे लाइन बने । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में जो हमारी खुली नीति है वह भी शायद माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं । चौथे प्लान में कुल 83 करोड़ रुपये हमारे पास इस के लिए है जिस में से 55 करोड़ रुपये जो केरेड ओवर

वर्कस हैं, जो काम आलरेडी न्यू लाइन्स के फॉरस्ट्रेशन के चल रहे हैं, उसमें खर्च होगा। बाकी 28 करोड़ रुपया सिर्फ बचता है। उसमें हम लोग क्या क्या करें? इतनी मांग है। इसमें खास तौर से देखना पड़ता है जहां पर कि ट्रैफिक की डेंसिटी है या जहां माल का यातायात अधिक है, उस जगह के लिए हम लोग कंसिडर करते हैं।

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : मेरा निवेदन है कि क्या सर्वे के लिए मंत्री महोदय आश्वासन देंगे? क्योंकि अगर सर्वे नहीं कराएंगे तो वहां की वास्तविक स्थिति का पता नहीं लग सकता।

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : मुझे खेद है, माननीय सदस्य जानते होंगे कि पहले से ही हम लोग इतने सर्वेक्षण कर रहे हैं कि यह सर्वेक्षण करना शायद संभव नहीं होगा।

श्री झारखंडे राय : क्या मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि गोरखपुर और दूसरे उत्तर प्रदेश के जो पूर्वांचल के जिले हैं उनमें बराबर इस बात की मांग होती रही है कि छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदल दिया जाय और जहां पर छोटी लाइन भी नहीं है वहां लाइन बने तो बड़ी लाइन बने क्योंकि वहां छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन या बड़ी लाइन से छोटी लाइन सामान लाने ले जाने में बड़ा खर्च पड़ता है और बड़ी परेशानी होती है, इस के लिए बराबर वहां से मांग उठती रही है गोरखपुर, बस्ती, आजमगढ़, देवरिया आदि जिलों से तो क्या इस के लिए सरकार कोई हाई पावर कमीशन बनाने की कृपा करेगी?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कन्वर्शन जो मीटर गेज से ब्राड गेज में करना है या नई लाइन का कन्वर्शन करना है उस के लिए नीति निर्धारित है। जैसा कि शायद माननीय सदस्य भी जानते होंगे और पहले नन्दा जी भी कह चुके हैं कि 3 हजार किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन के कन्वर्शन के विचार में हम हैं और लखनऊ से गोरखपुर का सर्वे हुआ है, वाराणसी

से भी हुआ है। तो इसका अभी निर्णय नहीं हो पाया है। लेकिन हम खुद चाहते हैं कि जहां जहां ट्रैफिक रिव्वायरमेंट ज्यादा है और जैसे जैसे जरूरतें बढ़ रही हैं, वैसे वैसे हम लोग उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं और सर्वे का फैसला हो जायगा तब तय किया जायगा कि कौन सी लाइन ली जाय और कब ली जाय।

श्री अम्बुल गनी डार : गोरखपुर की रेलवे लाइन के बारे में मेम्बर साहब ने मांग की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने चाइना के एग्जेशन की वजह से जो डिफेंस की हमें दिक्कतें आती हैं और बाईर के साथ साथ यह लाइन जाती है तो उस के लिए उन्होंने रेलवे से या इल्लिजा की है? आप ने कहा कि 26 करोड़ बचा है और उस को इस तरह से जहां जहां मुनासिब होता है वहां खर्च करते हैं तो क्या आप मुल्क के डिफेंस की दृष्टि से इस पर विचार करेंगे?

[شری عہد لغلی دار-گورکھپور کی دیلوے لائنوں کے بارے میں ممبر صاحب نے مانگ کی ہے۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا ڈیفینس ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے چائینا کے ایگزیشن کی وجہ سے جو ڈیفینس کی ہمیں دقتیں آتی ہیں اور بائیر کے ساتھ ساتھ یہ لائنیں جاتی ہیں تو اُس کھلے انہوں نے دیلوے سے التجا کی ہے؟ آپ نے کہا کہ ۲۸ کروڑ بچا ہے اور اُسکو اِس طرح سے جہاں جہاں مناسب ہوتا ہے وہاں خرچ کرتے ہیں تو کیا آپ ملک کے ڈیفینس کی درستی سے اِس پر وچار کریں گے؟]

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से किसी स्ट्रेटिजिक लाइन की मांग होती है तो उसे हम लोग फौरन बना देते हैं। उस से इस हिसाब से कोई मतलब नहीं है। लेकिन मैं इसकी सूचना दे दू कि इस क्षेत्र में अभी तक

कोई मांग डिफेंस की तरफ से नहीं की गई है ।

Setting up of Tyres and Tubes Plant in Orissa

*726. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a proposal from the Orissa Government for the setting up of a tyres and tubes plant; and

(b) if so, when the proposal was received and the reasons for the delay in finalising it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). The Orissa State Government's recommendations on the proposal from the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited for setting up of an Industrial Undertaking for manufacture of Automobile Tyres and Tubes were received in June, 1970; this proposal along with other applications received is under consideration of the Licensing Committee.

SHRI D. AMAT: Orissa, the abode of the Adivasis, has been identified as one of the industrially backward States by the Planning Commission. The Government of India had also invited applications from different entrepreneurs for grant of licence for manufacturing automobile tyres and tubes. Accordingly the Orissa Government has recommended the application of the Industrial Development Corporation, a purely Government undertaking, for grant of such licence. Sir, at long last, the much publicised small car project has been approved in principle by the Government. So may I know what is preventing the Government or what is the bottleneck with the Government in the matter of grant of licence for manufacturing tyres and tubes as recommended by the Orissa Government to the Centre.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: The hon. member is very anxious that even before small car project comes up, we should be assured that the tyres and tubes should be produced. The Orissa Government has recommended two applications: one is from the Government undertaking and the other is a private one. A third one is from one private individual. All these things are pending before the licensing committee and a decision will be taken soon.

श्री मीठा लाल मीना: उड़ीसा चीफ मिनिस्टर आर० एन० सिंह देव के लड़के ने अपलाई किया है

SHRI D. AMAT: I know for perfectly well that the Chief Minister's son, Mr. R. R. Singh Deo is not an applicant for manufacturing tyres and tubes as the Prime Minister's son Rajeev Gandhi is aspiring for manufacturing small cars. The Chief Minister's son R. R. Singh Deo is neither an aspirant nor an applicant. My question is this. It was assured by the Hon. Minister that they would clear the licence within 3 months. May I know whether this will be cleared within this time?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: The Minister has already given instructions to the Government Departments that within 3 months they will have to dispose of the applications for licence and I can assure the Hon. Member, whether it is negative or positive, a reply will be given within 3 months.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: The Minister in his statement said that the application was received in June, 1970. 3 months is the time limit given to licensing Committees. May I know whether this 3 months limit has already been completed or not? Secondly, in case private entrepreneurs or the Industrial Development Corporation of the public sector apply for licence, is there any policy laid down that public sector projects should be given preference?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): So far as the 3 months period is concerned there is no rule that they would be disposed of within 3 months. What my colleague has

said is, that we have asked the Departments to ensure that these are disposed of as speedily as possible and in any case it should not take longer than 3 months. If it takes longer we will certainly look into it why it takes long. We try to speed the licensing process.

So far as the question of Orissa is concerned the proposal is to have 2.5 million tonnes capacity for tyres and tubes. But it would need a large import of machinery and other things. Therefore we feel that we should stagger it into two stages, giving licence now for about a million and a half tonnes and then take up the other one after one year or so. Now we are giving thought to the application of Orissa. I hope that decision will be taken early.

So far as the other question whether we are giving preference to public sector or private sector is concerned, much will depend upon what the scheme is and if two schemes happen to be equal we shall give preference to the public sector.

SHRI S KUNDU: I understand that this scheme to manufacture tyres and tubes was circulated among the States, and preference was given to some of the backward States and they were asked to send schemes to the Central Government. Once the schemes have been sent to the Central Government, at the request of the Central Government, what is the reason for the Central Government again to sit on the scheme which they have asked for and not clear it for months together? The answer given by the hon. Minister does not give us a clear picture that when the applications will be cleared. May I ask him whether he can give us a definite or firm date-line by which the application will be cleared? When was the application from the Industrial Development Corporation, which is a public sector project of the Orissa Government reach here, and what is the firm date-line by which it will be cleared?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It is not possible to make a commitment in the terms that the hon. Member wants be-

cause it involves many processes of examination. But, as I have said, it is expected that it will be decided very soon.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवोरिया : क्या भारत सरकार और मंत्री महोदय इस बात से परीक्षित हैं कि देश में विशेषकर ट्रेक्टरों के टायरों और ट्यूबों की बहुत कमी है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो उड़ीसा के बारे में है ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवोरिया : मेरा प्रश्न उसी से सम्बन्धित है । क्या भारत सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश या देश के किसी अन्य सूबे में पब्लिक सेक्टर में टायर-ट्यूब का कोई नया कारखाना लगाने के लिये सोच रही है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जैसा भ्रमी कहा गया है उड़ीसा के बारे में पब्लिक सेक्टर में दरल्वास्त आई है, उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं उत्तर प्रदेश में पब्लिक सेक्टर में कारखाना लगाने के लिये कोई दरल्वास्त आयेगी तो उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

Ring Railway in Delhi

*727. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a Ring Railway in Delhi and if so, the steps taken in this direction and by when the Railway would be complete; and

(b) whether the Ring Railway will be an electric Railway or it will be run by steam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI) (a) & (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). No proposal for a "Ring Railway" in Delhi is under consideration by the Railways.

A Study Team on Metropolitan Transport was set up by the Planning Commission, in 1965, to study the transport requirements of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras. The preliminary investigations by this Team indicated that a Mass Rapid Transit System (Metropolitan Railway System) would be required for Delhi.

The Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Study for Delhi was entrusted, by the Metropolitan Transport Team, to the Central Road Research Institute. According to the present programme, the Traffic Study is expected to be completed by the end of 1970. This Study will give data on the basis of which decisions can be arrived at as regards the corridors along which the Metropolitan Railway lines are required, *i. e.* whether radial, circular or other alignments are necessary.

After the Traffic Study is over and the Metropolitan Transport Team's recommendations are available, Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies have to be taken up to decide on the most suitable system, —overhead or underground—for Delhi. A period of about two years will be required for the Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies.

The Metropolitan Railway System in Delhi is expected to be operated by electric traction.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से पहले भी यह प्रश्न बार बार सदन के सामने आता रहा है और जो स्टेटमेन्ट आज सदन के सामने पटल पर रखा गया है, लगभग बार बार यही स्टेटमेन्ट पहले भी आता रहा है। पहले स्टेटमेन्ट और इस स्टेटमेन्ट में कोई लम्बा चौड़ा फर्क नहीं है, जब कि ट्रेफिक की हालत दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई में इतनी खराब हो गई है कि सैकड़ों लोग हर महीने मर जाते हैं। आप भी, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब गाड़ी लेकर जाते होंगे तो आपने देखा होगा कि रास्तों में यह हालत हो जाती है कि निकलने में कभी कभी घंटों लग जाते हैं।

दिल्ली के बारे में जो प्लान बना है, उस के लिये कहा गया है कि 1965 में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने एक स्टडी टीम कायम की थी, अब 1970 आ गया है—5 साल में यह स्टडी टीम अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दे सकी है और अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि वह 1970 के आखिर तक अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी और फिर उसके बाद दो साल और लगेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के लिये जो ग्रण्डर-ग्राउण्ड रिंग रेलवे बनाने का प्लान है, क्या उस के लिये कोई निश्चित टाइम-बाउण्ड योजना आपने तैयार की है, क्या कोई ऐसा प्राग्राम बनाया है? अगर बनाया है तो क्या बनाया है, सदन के सामने उस का व्योरा दें, ताकि यह प्रश्न रोज रोज हमारे सामने न आये और एक निश्चित तारीख तय हो जाय?

श्री रोहनलाल चतुर्वेदी : इस स्टेटमेन्ट में एक बिलकुल निश्चित बात कही गई है, कि दिल्ली के बारे में ट्रांस्पॉर्ट एण्ड ट्रेफिक की कम्प्रीहेन्सिव स्टडी का काम सैन्ट्रल रोड रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट वालों को दिया गया है, वे इस पर कार्य कर रहे हैं, रिसर्च कर रहे हैं इन्क्वायरी कर रहे हैं और 1970 के आखिर तक उन की रिपोर्ट आयेगी। उन की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद ही टेक्नो-इकानामिक-फीज़िबिलिटी स्टडी की जायेगी कि यह ओवर-हैड हो या ग्रण्डर ग्राउण्ड हो, इस के लिये टेक्नीकली अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन हम लोग इस के लिये गम्भीरता से सोच रहे हैं और जो कुछ कर सकते हैं, करेंगे। जब तक रिपोर्ट नहीं आयगी तब तक इस पर कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने उन से पूछा था कि रिपोर्ट के बारे में, काम के बारे में, योजना के बारे में कोई टाइम-बाउण्ड निश्चित प्राग्राम है, यदि है तो उसे बतायें—लेकिन उन्होंने इस का जवाब नहीं दिया। अक्सर यहां ऐसा होता है कि एक जमाने से चीज़ चली आती है, 10-10

साल उस पर गुजर जाते हैं और उस पर कोई फैसला नहीं होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह योजना बनाई गई थी क्या इस के बारे में कोई टाइम निश्चित किया गया था या नहीं किया गया था ? मेरे पहले सप्लीमेन्ट्री का जवाब आ जाय, तब मैं दूसरा सप्लीमेन्ट्री पूछूंगा।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : इन की शिकायत यह है कि हम ने पहले जो जवाब दिया था, वह भी यही था, उस में और इस में कोई फर्क नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने पहले जो समय बताया था, उस को बढ़ाया नहीं है, पहले जो कुछ समय ट्रेफिक रिपोर्ट के लिये लगना था, उस से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ाया है। टैकनो-इकानामिक-फीज़िबिल्टी सर्वे के लिये दो साल का अन्दाजा है, यह निश्चित समय दिया गया है, इस को हम कैसे घटा सकते हैं ?

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को रिंग रेलवे बनाने में कौन सी कठिनाइयाँ हैं ? पहले आप ने कुछ और जवाब दिया था, अगर आप कहें तो मैं खोल कर दिखलाऊँ। अगर आप के सामने कोई कठिनाइयाँ हैं तो आप उन का ब्यौरा दें ?

श्री रोहनलाल चतुर्वेदी : कठिनाइयाँ कोई नहीं हैं, इन्वेस्टीगेशन और फीज़िबिल्टी सर्वे पूरा हांते ही अगला कदम उठाया जायगा।

श्री हरबयाल देवगुण : दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या और विशेष कर दिल्ली के उपनगरों की जरूरतों को ध्यान में रख कर, क्या सरकार साहिबाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच में और साहिबाबाद और नई दिल्ली के बीच में—सीमापुरी, सीलमपुर, मण्डावली, आदि जगहों पर नये हाट स्टेशन खोलने के बारे में विचार करेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई विचार है तो बता दीजिये।

श्री हरबयाल देवगुण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस का जवाब दिलवाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले से तो नोटिस देते नहीं हैं, आप को पहले से स्पेसिफिक नोटिस देना चाहिये।

भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची के कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को मुआवजा

*728. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रांची के भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम के उन कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को मुआवजा देने का निर्णय किया था जो 1967 के साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में मारे गये थे और उन कर्मचारियों को भी जिनका सब कुछ छिन गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक कितने कर्मचारियों को मुआवजा दिया गया है तथा उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) सभी सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को मुआवजा न देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का अपने वचन को कब तक पूरा करने का विचार है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Heavy Engineering Corporation had decided to make an *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 500 in each case, to dependents or widows of those employees of HEC, who were killed during the disturbances of August, 1967. HEC had also decided that in all cases in which the State Government had paid *ex-gratia* rehabilitation grant for loss of property during the disturbances, an equal matching

grant would be paid to the employees concerned.

(b) HEC has paid Rs. 500 to the dependents or widows to each of the 28 cases of loss of life of its employees during the disturbances. HEC has also paid Rs. 2,37,000 being the amount equal to the *ex-gratia* rehabilitation grant paid by the State Government in 583 cases of loss of property.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दंगल हुए तीन वर्ष हो गये हैं, अभी लोगों के पुनर्वास और सहायता की संतोषजनक और पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। आपने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि इतने लोगों को मदद दी गई है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुल कितनी दरखास्तें सहायता के लिये आप के पास आईं, कितने परिवारों ने आपके पास सहायता के लिये दरखास्तें दीं—तब ही अन्दाज़ा लग सकेगा कि आप ने कितनों को सहायता दी और कितने अभी बाकी हैं? यह भी बतलाइये कि बाकी लोगों का कब तक सहायता दे सकेंगे?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : 28 कुनबे थे जिनको जानी नुकसान पहुंचा था उसमें से 13 लोगों की दरखास्तें कबूल की गई हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने यह पूछा था कि जो लोग मारे गए उनके परिवार के कितने लोगों ने आपके पास पांच सौ रुपये के मुआवजे की सहायता के लिए दरखास्तें दीं और उन लोगों को आपने पैसे दिए? और जिनको आने अभी तक नहीं दिया है उनका आप कब तक दे देंगे, निश्चित तिथि बतला दीजिए।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जैसा पहले मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूँ, 28 लोग मारे गए इस दंगे में। उनका एकम ग्रेजिया ग्रान्ट दी जा चुकी है। 583 दरखास्तें हमारे पास आईं

थीं जिनमें से तकरीबन 500 पर फैसला किया जा चुका है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बाकी पर कब कीजिएगा?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जल्दी करेंगे।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assessment of Demand of Alloy Steel

*724. SHRI MANGALATHU-MADAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Companies have been experiencing difficulty in the correct assessment of the demand of alloy steel in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have set up any machinery in this regard; and

(c) whether any periodical reports are being submitted to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) The Reports of the NCAER, Steering Group, Market Surveys etc., are available, giving estimates of demand for alloy steel products. There is no special difficulties faced by the Steel Companies in this respect.

(b) and (c). Government have requested the National Council of Applied Economic Research to estimate the demand, *inter alia*, for various alloy steel products in 1975—76 and 1980—81.

Production of X-Ray Films by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company

*729. SHRI K. RAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give priority to the production of more X-ray

films before increasing the production of cine-films in the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. has an installed capacity to manufacture one million sq. meter of X-Ray films per annum. There is a proposal to increase this to 2.5 million sq. meter per annum which is under consideration.

Court Cases under Essential Services Maintenance Act (Ordinance) for participating in 19th September, 1968 strike pending on South Eastern Railway

***730. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that about 125 court cases under Sections 4 and 5 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act (Ordinance) are still pending against the employees of the South Eastern Railway in Bilaspur, Chakradharpur, and Khurda Road Divisions on grounds of mere participation in the strike of the 19th September, 1968;

(b) whether this is in conformity with the Government's policy decision to drop all action against those charged with no offence other than participation in the strike; and

(c) whether Government have advised the State Governments concerned to withdraw the above-mentioned cases ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Of the cases referred to, 65 cases are those where the employees are being tried under Section 4 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act 1968 for mere participation in the illegal strike.

(b) The policy of the Government in the matter is that the law should be allowed to take its own course and normal course of justice should not be interfered with.

(c) All State Governments were advised to scrutinise pending prosecution cases carefully and to terminate prosecution in cases in which sufficient evidence to prove the offence, is not available.

राजस्थान में बड़ी तथा छोटी लाइनें

***731 श्री भीमलाल लाल मीना :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष, 1969 के अन्त में राजस्थान में बड़ी तथा छोटी रेलवे लाइनों की पृथक्-पृथक् लम्बाई कितनी थी ; और

(ख) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में राजस्थान में बड़ी तथा छोटी रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने के बारे में कोई पुस्तक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) रेलवे लाइनों की लम्बाई के बारे में सूचना राज्यवार नहीं, बल्कि केवल क्षेत्रीय रेलवे अनुसार संकलित की जाती है। 1968-69 में तथा 31 मार्च, 1969 आदि का किम ग्रामान में और किम क्षेत्रीय रेलवे पर कितनी मार्ग किलोमीटर लाइनें यातायात के लिए खोली गयीं, उनका व्यौरा भारतीय रेलों पर रेलवे बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट, 1968-69 के पुरक में उल्लिखित सांख्यिकीय विवरण 8 में दिया गया है, जिसकी प्रतियां संसद् के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) राजस्थान में सिंधाना से दाबला तक एक नयी मीटर लाइन का निर्माण करना रेलों की चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में बनायी जाने वाली नयी लाइनों के प्रस्तावों में से एक है।

Restricted Booking of Cement for New Delhi

*732. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 200 wagons of cement have been lying unloaded in the Railway yards in Delhi for many days;

(b) whether the Northern Railway has restricted further booking of cement wagons to New Delhi; and

(c) the number of cement wagons unloaded daily ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Booking of cement to New Delhi goods sheds was restricted from 31st July 1970 to 17th August 1970.

(c) The daily average number of cement wagons (in terms of four-wheelers) unloaded at New Delhi was as under :

From 21st to 31st July 1970	31.0
From 1st to 10th August 1970 ..	34.1
From 11th to 20th August 1970 ..	15.5
From 21st to 25th August, 1970 ..	25.0

Railway Freight for Tea

*733. SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has decided to charge the same freight for tea carried by Rail from Gauhati (Assam) to Kandla Port as from Gauhati to Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination; and

(c) the benefit the Railways are likely to draw from the proposed arrangement ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). These questions do not arise in view of the answer to part (a).

Implementation of Recommendations of Committees, Re: Growth, Dispersal and Financial Outlay of Industries in Backward Areas

*734. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Committees were constituted to study and recommend the growth, dispersal and financial outlay of industries in the backward areas ;

(b) if so, what are those Committees;

(c) the main recommendations of those Committees ;

(d) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committees; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :

(a) to (e). It is presumed that the reference to the Committees is about the two Working Groups appointed by the Planning Commission to study the question of regional imbalances, viz., the Working Group on Identification of Backward areas (Pande Committee) and the Working Group on Fiscal and Financial Incentives for starting industries in Backward Areas (Wanchoo Committee). The recommendations made by the two Working Groups are contained in chapter III of the Reports which have already been laid on the Table of the House in May, 1969.

The reports of these two Working Groups were discussed at a meeting of the Committee of the States' Chief Ministers of the National Development Council held on the 26 th September, 1969 and the main decisions taken by the Committee are given below :

(i) The general concessions offered by financial and credit institutions for financing industries should be available

to backward areas of all States and Union Territories.

(ii) The financial and credit institutions will formulate suitable criteria in consultation with the State Governments and the Planning Commission to identify such backward areas requiring incentives for industrial development.

(iii) The Government of India would subsidise the establishment of industrial units in selected districts among the backward areas, the subsidy being one-tenth of the total capital cost for projects, both in the private and public sectors, where such capital cost does not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs in individual cases.

(iv) The subsidy will be available for industrial schemes in two districts in each of the nine States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In other States the Subsidy will be available in one district in each case. One district in each Union Territory will also qualify for such treatment.

(v) The Central subsidy as well as the concessions from financial institutions will be in addition to incentives offered by the State Government themselves.

Old and Dirty Coaches attached to Passenger/Shuttle Trains

*735. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the passenger/shuttle trains running on Branch lines of the Railways generally comprise of old and dirty coaches which are devoid of modern amenities; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve their condition ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Railways have to keep some overage coaches in service in order to meet, within

their available resources at their disposal, the growing needs of passenger traffic. Such coaches are preferably used on sections where the service conditions are less rigorous, like certain branch lines and on short distance trains. Arrangements are, however, made to ensure that these coaches are maintained in good fettle and are regularly cleaned and provided with all normal amenities.

Rail Link between Udaipur and Kota via Chittorgarh

*736. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Rajasthan has moved the Centre for a new Rail-link between Udaipur and Kota via Chittorgarh ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan's proposal was examined and it was seen that the rock phosphate to be produced by the State Government by the end of the Fourth Plan would be despatched to destinations in directions which would not involve any movement over the Kota-Chittorgarh new line. The construction of this line is otherwise not being considered as the latest appreciation made has shown it to be financially unremunerative.

Expansion of Production Capacity of Dunlop (India) Ltd.

*737. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dunlop (India) Ltd., has been allowed to expand its production; and

(b) if so, the details of the expansion allowed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL
TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA):

(b) A statement giving the details of expansion allowed to the Dunlop India Limited during the last five years is attached.

(a) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Date of Industrial Licence/ Letter of Intent.	Item of manufacture	Whether SE* or N.A.**	Capacity per annum	Whether for Shahaganj or for Ambattur factory
<i>Industrial Licences</i>				
1. 23-2-1967	Rubber to metal bonded products	NA	560 Metric tons.	Shahaganj
2. 21-9-1967	PVC Spiral Hose of sizes $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 10"	NA	195 tonnes	Shahaganj
3. 21-12-1967	Automobile tyres and Tubes	SE	1,35,600 Nos. tyres. 1,24,800 Nos. Tubes	Ambattur
4. 29-8-1968	Butyl Cycle Tubes	NA	20,00,000 Nos.	Ambattur
5. 4-12-1969	Automobile Tyres and Tubes	SE	2,50,000 Nos. each of tyres and tubes	Ambattur
<i>Letter of Intent</i>				
6. 14-7-69	Tennis balls	NA	6,00,000 Nos.	Shahaganj
7. 17-6-1969	Golf Balls	NA	16,000 Dozen Nos.	Shahaganj

* Substantial Expansion

** New articles.

Railway Crossings in Urban Areas of Delhi

(a) the total number of Railway crossings in the Urban part of the Delhi territory ; and

*738. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(b) which of them have overbridges and
which of the overbridges are under

construction and by what time they will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) 73 (includes level crossings, road over/under bridges and foot overbridges).

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4124/70].

Use of Railway Saloons by High Railway Officials

*739. **SHRI S. N. MISRA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Saloons used by the high Railway Officials in 1969—70;

(b) the number of Saloons operating on all the Railways for the Railway Officials; and

(c) how many passengers in III Class could be carried over all the Railways, if the haulage of the Saloons are not allowed and instead III Class coaches are used?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Sir, the total number of saloons on the Indian Railways at present is 5. These saloons are not used by Railway officers but by high Officials like the President of India, Governors of States etc. In addition, however, there are 307 bogie Inspection Carriages utilised by Railway Officers for functional purposes.

(c) Inspection carriages are not attached to trains, if extra coaches are necessary to be attached to clear heavy rush of passengers in sight or on waiting list. Hence, the question of carrying extra third-class passengers by disallowing the use of inspection carriages, does not arise,

Industries in Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh

*740. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some more industrial units are likely to be set up in Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, what are those units; and

(c) the amount likely to be paid by the Centre to Uttar Pradesh for these units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). In addition to the existing Central industrial projects in Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh, it has been decided to set up some more projects in that region of the State. These are : Gas Cylinder Project, Naini; Pumps & Compressors Project, Naini; Long Distance Transmission Equipment Factory and second Telephone Instruments Factory, Naini. A provision of Rs. 16.35 crores has been made for these projects in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Provision has also been made in the State Fourth Five Year Plan for Completion of Dalla Cement Factory which will be in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Criteria for Advertisement of Film Posters at Railway Platforms

*741. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the criteria regarding the advertisements of Film posters for display at various places at the Railway Platforms?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : Film posters are accepted for display at Railway stations subject to the condition that the contents are not obscene or objectionable. All posters are scrutinised before acceptance for display.

Incentive Scheme for Industries in West Bengal

*742. **DR. RANEN SEN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have prepared any incentive scheme

for the development of industries in the State; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT- 4125/70.*]

Industrial Licences for Rajasthan

*743. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences that have been pending for more than two years from public sector and private sector industries in Rajasthan, with particulars of the industries for which licences have been sought; and

(b) the reasons for the delay and when the final decision in this regard will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Three such applications relating to the woollen carpet yarn industry are pending. These are awaiting a policy decision regarding the licensing of further capacity in this field of manufacture. The decision will be taken shortly.

Increase in Non-Refundable Application Fee by National Small Industries Corporation

*744. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation has increased non-refundable application fee for those who apply for hire-purchase financing facility

in respect of machines from Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 100.00 or more;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons why this fee is not refunded to those whose applications are not finally accepted and financing facility not granted; and

(d) the number of persons who applied for such facility during the last two and a half years ending June, 1970, with break-up of applications which were accepted or rejected, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The non-refundable application fee has now been prescribed at varying rates from Rs. 5 to Rs. 250 depending on the value of the machines applied for.

(b) Until January 1970, NSIC levied an application fee of Rs. 5 only. It was however, felt that many of the applications were made on the spur of the moment without detailed consideration or serious intention of starting industries. There was, therefore, need to discourage such infructuous applications.

(c) Considerable processing has to be done before a decision is taken for acceptance or rejection. The work involves scrutiny of application, calling for quotations, negotiations with suppliers, selection of equipment etc. in respect of each application irrespective of whether it is accepted or rejected; the amount is not, therefore, refundable to the party.

(d) Number of applications received and number of applications accepted since 1967-68 upto 31st March, 1970:—

Year	Applications received Nos.	Applications accepted Nos.
1967-68	5501	4469
1968-69	4101	2841
1969-70	2856	1756

Setting up of New Units of H. M. T.

*745. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI** : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have plans to set up some more units of the Hindustan Machine Tools; and

(b) if so, the places where the new units are likely to be located?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have approved of the proposal of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited to establish a new factory in Jammu and Kashmir State for the manufacture of watches. No other proposal for the establishment of any more new units of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited is presently under consideration.

Demand of export oriented engineering industries

*746. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA** : Will the Minister of **STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched a drive recently to boost steel production to meet the growing demand of export-oriented engineering industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time fixed for the drive; and

(c) the target fixed for production during the drive?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Government have planned to utilise to the maximum the available capacity for the production of steel. Hence the question of a drive to boost steel production does not arise. The private sector are also being assisted to produce to the maximum. To meet the growing demand of export oriented engineering industries a bulk allocation of approximately Rs. 9.3 crores was made by Government and some of the

required steel has already been imported and the balance is under way.

Ancillary Industries in Orissa

*747. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO** : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa had requested the Central Government for a survey in the State of Orissa with a view to locate ancillary industries in the State;

(b) if so, whether Government have undertaken any survey for the purpose; and

(c) if not, whether any survey is proposed to be undertaken by Government and, if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No such information is available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Central Government have no proposal at present to undertake any such survey in the State.

Low Production of Wagons

*748. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH** : Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of wagons in India in the last two years has been much below the capacity of the wagon builders;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the wagon builders have also repeatedly pointed out that they are in great financial distress and that they have to accept whatever price is offered because the Railways are virtually the sole buyers of wagons in India; and

(d) if so, whether he proposes to take any steps to help the wagon building industry and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The actual output during the last two years has been less than the licenced capacity of the wagon builders.

(b) Low production has been mainly due to labour troubles in the manufacturers' works such as strikes, go slow tactics, lockouts, etc., and occasional shortage of matching steel and wheelsets.

(c) Wagon builders have made such statement in the Press in the past. Recently, they have written to the Railway Ministry also.

(d) Railways are placing orders on the wagon builders to the extent possible at reasonable prices. This should help them to overcome their financial difficulties, provided their productivity improves to the desired extent.

Objectives of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

***749. SHRI RABI RAY :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the full text of objectives adopted by the Board of Directors of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., at its meeting held at Ranchi in February, 1970; and

(b) whether Government have reviewed the progress of implementation of these objectives during the last few months and, if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The full text of objectives adopted by Hindustan Steel Limited is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4126-170]

(b) Not specifically, Sir. The objectives adopted by the Board of Directors are only a specific rededication of the Company to the task of implementing the Directive Principles of State Policy and of other resolutions of the Government announced from time to time. The Government, however keep a watch over the implementation of the objective through the periodic reviews of performance in areas like production, quality control, cost, sales, inventories, financial results etc.

Refusal by Eastern Railway to rebook Wagons containing Wheat booked by Food Corporation of India

***750. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Eastern Railway authorities have refused to re-book the wagons containing the wheat, etc. booked by the Food Corporation of India to their Depot in Gaya to stations in the East viz., Tatanagar, Ranchi etc.;

(b) whether the Eastern Railway authorities have insisted on unloading of wagons first and then their being re-tendered for loading by the Food Corporation;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the difficulties which lie in the way of the Eastern Railway in not allowing the re-booking of wagons straightway to stations beyond Gaya without being unloaded; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Normally requests for re-booking of 4 wheeler wagons and other wagons having screw couplings are being entertained but requests for re-booking of BOX wagons only have been refused?

(b) Only in the case of re-booking of BOX wagons in piece-meal, unloading and re-loading has been insisted upon. In other cases no such demand has been made.

(c) Food consignments arrive in rakes of BOX wagons and it is not easily possible to shunt individual BOX wagons from among the rakes as these do not have transitional couplers which will enable them to be put on to normal trains for onward despatch. Re-booking therefore is not allowed for these BOX wagons unless consignments are unloaded and reloaded in 4-wheeler wagons.

(d) Does not arise in view of above.

Appointment of Registrars Under Monopolies Act; And Registration of Firms.

4721. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Registrars, are yet to be appointed for the purpose of registration

of 'large' established Industrial houses as identified by the Dutt Committee on industrial Licensing Policy;

(b) whether under the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, all the firms, which have failed to register themselves, are liable to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000/— each and Rs. 50/— a day after that; and

(c) if so, whether Government are condoning the penalties which these firms are required to suffer for no fault of theirs ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Every undertaking to which Part A of Chapter III of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, applied at the commencement of the Act is required to register itself with the Central Government on or before the 30th July, 1970. No Registrars are required to be appointed for this purpose. On sufficient cause being shown the Government can extend the said time limit. Taking into account the delay in laying down the procedure and prescribing the forms of applications the Government has decided to grant extension of time upto the 15th September, 1970.

(b) Yes, Sir, this is the maximum penalty that is provided in the Act.

(c) This question does not arise at this stage since the State Government has decided to grant extension of time for registrations upto the 15th September, 1970.

Railway Officials Visits Abroad

4722. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of members of the Railway Board and other top Railway officials who went abroad during the last two years;

(b) the cost of Government on this account by way of airfare and foreign exchange;

(c) the places they visited and purpose of these trips; and

(d) the benefits to the nation because of these foreign trips ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed Library. See No. LT—4127/70.]

Hostels for Harijan Students in the States.

4723. SHRI BABURAO PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of hostels run for Harijan students, State-wise, with the Central Government grants and the total amount of grant in each case;

(b) whether the Adivasi hostels run by the Adimjati Seva Mandal in Madhya Pradesh are in a dilapidated condition;

(c) if so, when were they last repaired;

(d) the amount of grant given by the Central Government for repair of these hostels; and

(e) when the next repair work will be undertaken and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The information is being collected from the States/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(b) There is no institution named as Adimjati Seva Mandal and no grant is given by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to such organisation.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

**Survey made by Nutrition 'Research
Laboratory' Hyderabad about
Incident of Anaemia and
Mortality Rate**

4724. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent random survey made by the Nutrition Research Laboratory, Hyderabad showed that nearly 60 per cent of the children were suffering from anaemia and that the mortality rate in the age group 1 to 5 is as high as 40 per cent; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that children get proper nutrition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) A Report published by the Nutrition Society of India on the basis of a few surveys conducted in various parts of the country indicates that approximately 50% of the children had Hemoglobin levels less than 10 gms. per cent, the normal level being 11 to 13 gms. per cent, and that mortality rate in children in the age group was 1—5 years 40% of the total mortality in the country.

(b) Malnutrition is a multifaceted problem and requires a multifaceted approach. The steps taken to ensure proper nutrition include :—

- (i) Production of adequate quantity of food of right quality.
- (ii) Adequate distribution machinery for food to all segments of the population.
- (iii) Improvement of economic conditions of the public so as to increase their purchasing power to buy adequate food of the right quality.
- (iv) Education of the common-man, especially women, in the importance of nutrition with reference to health and to enable them to

realise the importance of commonly available cheap, nutritious foods.

- (v) Supplementary feeding programmes to avert the immediate crisis.
- (vi) Control of the environmental sanitation in order to reduce infection which may precipitate malnutrition.
- (vii) Ameliorative measures for combating malnutrition and deficiency diseases like anaemia, goitre, keratomalacia etc.

The Department of Social Welfare has recently introduced a special nutrition programme for feeding pre-school children. For combating anaemia among expectant mothers and pre-school children, a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made in the IV Plan to support a scheme for prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia. Under this scheme, Ferrous sulphate (iron) and folic acid will be administered through Maternity Child Health and Family Planning Centres.

नये विद्युत चालित रेलवे इंजनों का चालू किया जाना तथा रेलवे लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण

4725. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री रेलवे लाइनों के विद्युतीकरण के बारे में 17 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3223 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्त वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान चालू किये जाने वाले नये विद्युतचालित रेलवे इंजनों की अनुमानित संख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) इस वर्ष सरकार का विचार कितनी रेलवे लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 56 बिजली रेल इंजन ।

(ख) आशा है, चालू वर्ष के दौरान दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के विलासपुर-दुर्ग खण्ड पर बिजली कर्षण शुरू हो जायेगा ।

पूर्व रेलवे में सामान की चोरी

किये गये ;

4726. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान पूर्व रेलवे में कितने मूल्य का रेलवे सामान चोरी हुआ ;

(ख) इस बारे में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया तथा कितने मामले दर्ज

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को दोषसिद्ध किया गया तथा कितनों को रिहा किया गया और कितने मामलों में विभागीय जांच की गई है ; और

(घ) कितने मामले इस समय न्यायालयों में निर्णयाधीन हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) :

(क) वर्ष		चुराये गये माल का मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1968	—	29.28
1969	—	29.57

(ख) वर्ष		गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	दर्ज किये गये मामलों की संख्या
1968	—	1171	6,690
1969	—	724	6,881

(ग) वर्ष		दोषी ठहराये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	बरी किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1968	—	272	अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।
1969	—	593	
वर्ष		उन मामलों की संख्या जिन में विभागीय जांच की गयी	
1968	—	अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।	
1969	—	अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।	

(घ) वर्ष		न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत मामलों की संख्या
1968		अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।
1969		अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Accidents on Indian Railway

4727. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway accidents which have taken place during 1970 so far;

(b) the number of lives lost; and

(c) the loss to the Railway property suffered on this account?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) During the period 1. 1. 1970 to 31. 7. 1970 there were 491 train accidents on the Indian Government Railways in the categories of collisions, derailments, trains running into road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains.

(b) In these accidents 79 persons were killed.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 75,06,000.

Appointment of contacted and casual Labour on Permanent Basis.

4728. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of STEEL and HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there are thousands of contracted labour and casual labour working in public Sector Steel Plants; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not appointing them on permanent basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since casual and contract labour are generally employed by the Steel Plants on project construction work or jobs of seasonal or occasional nature, it is not possible to employ them on a regular basis.

Remittances of Coca-Cola Export Corporation

4729. SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state;

(a) the remittances of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation (India) to its parent body in the U. S. A. by way of profit and other charges during the period 1965--68;

(b) the export earnings of the said firm during this period;

(c) the net foreign exchange outflow during this period due to the operation of the said Company in India, considering the total remittances and the total earnings through exports by the firm; and

(d) whether the exports by the said firm are due to a condition in the permission allowing their operation in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The remittances of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation (India) to its parent body in the USA by way of profit etc., their export earnings and net foreign exchange earnings during the years 1964--1968 are as follows:

Year	Remittance	Export earnings	Net foreign exchange earning Surplus (Deficit)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1964	6,35,127.27	8,67,666.14	2,32,538.87
1965	17,60,765.68	41,33,750.38	23,72,984.70
1966	21,40,601.39	72,73,264.00	51,32,662.61
1967	41,46,511.09	31,97,849.91	9,48,661.18
1968	21,65,508.47	59,98,914.47	38,33,406.00

(d) No, Sir.

Issue of Letters of Intent for Manufacture of Small Car

4730. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants seeking letters of intent to manufacture small car;

(b) the names of persons to whom letters of intent have been issued

(c) the capacities of the private parties to whom letters of intent have been issued; and

(d) in which of the undertakings, one in the public sector and the two in private one, production will start first, and what will be the prices in each case payable by the purchasers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) Ten applications have been received so far for the grant of licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of cars.

(b) No one has been granted letter of Intent so far.

(c) and (d). Do not arise,

Factory Sheds on Hire Purchase Basis to allottees in Okhla Industrial Estate.

47311. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision to give the factory sheds at Okhla Industrial Estate on hire-purchase basis to the allottees and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Badli Industrial Estate has not been covered by this decision and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received representations from the allottees Association of the Badi Industrial Estate to give hire-purchase facility to them also;

(d) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter; and

(e) by what time a decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to transfer factory sheds at Okhla Industrial Estate on Hire Purchase basis to allottees. For this purpose Government have formulated certain guide lines details of which are enumerated in the Annexure.

(b) A similar proposal is under consideration regarding Badli Estate also.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Details are now being worked out by the Delhi Administration and a specific scheme is expected to be finalised shortly.

GUIDE LINES

1. For calculating the hire-purchase premium the whole of the estate will be taken as one unit and uniform terms of hire-purchase will be offered to the occupants of sheds.

2. The total cost chargeable from the allottees will include expenditure incurred on the following items:

(a) Acquisition and development cost of land;

(b) Cost of constructing factory sheds.

(c) Cost on providing common facilities like roads, transmission lines, water mains, boundary wall, parks, sewer lines; etc.

(d) Maintenance charges.

(e) Taxes paid/to be paid but not already received.

(f) Capitalised interest in the following manner:

(i) interest at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ calculated upto 31. 8. 1962;

(ii) interests at 6% calculated from 1st September, 1962 upto the day when the last shed was allotted in any phase.

3. The Administrative Block and other Ancillary buildings will be retained by the Delhi Administration and the proportionate expenditure incurred thereon will be excluded from the total cost chargeable from the allottees.

4. Expenditure incurred on the acquisition and development of open plots which have been separately sold by the Administration will be kept out of the capitals cost chargeable from the allottees.

5. The total cost realisable for the complete Scheme to be worked out on the above basis. The amount to be recovered from each allottee will then be determined on proportionate basis for the land and building actually allotted to each and interest thereon at the rate of 6 for 15 years i. e. duration of Hire Purchase Scheme. The amount of rent for the period from 1-9-1962 or the date of allotment to 31. 3. 1967 already paid by each allottee and the proportionate amount of depreciation allowable to pre-1962 allottees will then be adjusted and the balance will be recovered in equated monthly instalments. It will be open to the allottee to deposit the instalment on annual basis. The interest in that case will be worked out accordingly.

6. Hire purchase premium will be recoverable within a total period of 15 years commencing from the 1st September, 1962 or the deemed date of allotment of the shed whichever is latter

7. The balance of hire-purchase premium will be effected starting from 1st September, 1969 on monthly/annual basis in advance within the overall hire purchase period of 15 years.

Price and distribution control of and Products of scrap-based electric furnace owners

4732. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scrap-based electric furnace owner are selling their end products like Ingots, Bars and Rods, wire Rods, Alloy Steels, steel Castings, etc. at almost double the price now as compared to the prices at which they were sold in April, 1970;

(b) if so, how Government propose to ensure that the domestic electric furnace owners do not take undue advantage of the conditions of scarcity of steel;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce price and distribution control for these items; and

(d) if so, whether steps are proposed to be taken to ensure that the unexpected high profit by the electric furnace owners is mopped up by way of excise duty ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Announcement of Ferrous Scrap Export policy

4733. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scrap industry has pleaded for a free scrap export policy on condition that the domestic demand will be first met in full at 75 per cent of the international price or at open market price or at f. o. b. price minus Rs. 20 per ton; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the announcement of the Ferrous scrap Export Policy for the period from the 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 has not yet been made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export policy for Ferrous Scrap for the year 1970-71 has already been announced.

Requirement of Iron Powder

4734. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the requirements during the Fourth Plan period of iron powder from blue dust and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such iron powder made out of blue dust is imported from abroad and if so, the quantity thereof;

(c) whether there is a need of this material by the Defence Department and, if so, their present consumption and how much is indigenously produced and how much is imported; and

(d) Whether Government have any scheme to encourage entrepreneurs in the small scale sector to build this industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) (a) and (c). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Import statistics specifically of 'Iron Powder made out of blue dust' are not available as this item is not classified in the Revised Indian Trade Classification on the basis of which foreign trade statistics are maintained. However, quantity and value figures of Iron & Steel Powders imported during 1968-69 to 1970-71 (up to April, 1970) are given below:—

Year	Quantity (tonnes)	Value ('000'Rs.)
1968-69	293	570
1969-70	326	580
1970-71 (up to April 1970)	63	101

Quantity figures of Iron & Steel Powders imported by defence department are not available as foreign trade statistics are compiled for the country as a whole and not importer-wise.

(d) No, Sir.

सीमेंट नियतन समन्वय संगठन का भारतीय सीमेंट निगम के साथ विलय

4735. श्री जं० ब० सिंह बिष्ट : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमेंट नियतन समन्वय संगठन के उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके पदनाम क्या हैं जो दिल्ली तथा अन्य नगरों में उनके कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे थे और जिन्हें बाद में भारत के सीमेंट निगम में 1 जनवरी, 1968 से नियुक्त कर लिया गया था और 1 दिसम्बर, 1967 को उनके वेतन-मान क्या थे; और

(ख) क्या इन कर्मचारियों को इस समय भारत के सीमेंट निगम में वेतन-मानों, वरिष्ठता और पदोन्नति का लाभ मिल रहा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री म० र० कृष्ण) : (क) दिनांक 1-1-1968 को भारतीय सीमेंट निगम द्वारा सीमेंट नियतन समन्वय संगठन से वितरण प्रबन्ध ले लिए जाने पर पिछली संस्था के उन कर्मचारियों को जिनकी फालतू समय कर छटनी की जाने की संभावना थी तथा जो

भारतीय सीमेंट निगम के नियंत्रण विभाग में कार्य करते रहने के इच्छुक थे करीब-करीब सीमेंट नियतन समन्वय संगठन की उन्हीं शर्तों के अनुसार करार के आधार पर निगम में नये सिरे से पहले पहल 1 वर्ष के लिए भर्ती कर लिया गया था । यह समय बाद में सीमेंट नियंत्रण आदेश के साथ-साथ समय-समय पर बढ़ाया जाता रहा है । इन कर्मचारियों को

भारतीय सीमेंट निगम में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है । सीमेंट नियतन समन्वय संगठन के इन कर्मचारियों जो इस समय नियंत्रण विभाग में कार्य कर रहे हैं की संख्या, उनको दिया गया वेतन क्रम आदि संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

विवरण

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय का नाम	पदनाम	कर्मचारियों की संख्या	वेतन क्रम
दिल्ली	कार्यालय सहायक	1	500-40-700 रु०
	आशुलिपिक	1	300-25-425 रु०
	निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	5	210-20-310 रु०
	चपरासी	4	125-5-150 रु०
मद्रास	क्षेत्रीय सीमेंट		
	अधिकारी	1	1100-1400 रु०
	आशुलिपिक	2	300-25-425 रु०
	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	2	300-25-425 रु०
	निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	7	210-20-310 रु०
कलकत्ता	चपरासी	1	125-5-150 रु०
	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	3	300-25-425 रु०
	निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	7	210-20-310 रु०
	चपरासी	3	125-5-150 रु०
बम्बई	सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट	1	700-50-900 रु०
	आशुलिपिक	1	400-25-550 रु०
	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	1	400-25-550 रु०
	निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	2	300-20-400 रु०
	चपरासी	3	135-6-165 रु०
कुल योग		45	

भारतीय सीमेंट निगम में सीमेंट आवंटन समन्वय संस्था से प्राप्त किये गये कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मान

4736. श्री ज० ब० सिंह बिष्ट: क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि भारतीय सीमेंट निगम में आवंटन समन्वय संस्था से प्राप्त किये गये कर्मचारियों को वही वेतनमान तथा अन्य लाभ नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं जो उक्त निगम में उनके जैसे ही कर्मचारियों को दिये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार उन कर्मचारियों को मुआवजा देने के बारे में विचार करेगी जिन्हें 1 जनवरी, 1968 से वित्तीय हानी हो रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय लिये जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री म० र० कृष्णन):

(क) तथा (ख). जब सीमेंट कार्पोरेशन ने मूल्य नियंत्रण तथा सीमेंट के वितरण संबंधी कार्य को अपने हाथ में लिया था तब उसने सीमेंट आवंटन समन्वय संस्था से कर्मचारियों को नहीं लिया था। भूतपूर्व संस्था के उन कर्मचारियों को जिनके सांविधिक नियंत्रण के प्रवर्तन से अधिशेष हा जाने की संभावना थी तथा जो निगम में नये स्थापित नियंत्रण प्रभाव में नियुक्ति का स्वीकार करने के इच्छुक थे, प्रथमतः एक साल की अवधि के लिए नवीन रूप से, लगभग उन्हीं शर्तों पर जो सीमेंट आवंटन व समन्वय संस्था में लागू था, नियुक्त किये गये। सीमेंट नियंत्रण आदेश के जारी करते रहने के साथ-

साथ ही उनके कार्य करने की अवधि को साल से-साल के आधार पर बढ़ाया जाता रहा है।

(ग) तथा (घ). चूंकि उनकी परिलब्धियां उनकी नियुक्ति की संविदा की शर्तों के अनुरूप ही हैं अतः उनको वित्तीय हानि के होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Programme for Ring Railway over/under bridges and new Suburban Stations in Delhi.

4737. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of the programme for Railway projects like the Ring Railway, over/under-bridges and opening of the new Suburban Stations and running of trains in Delhi during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): A statement is attached.

Statement

1. "Ring Railway"

There is no proposal for a "Ring Railway for Delhi, in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

2. Road over/under bridges

During the Fourth Plan Period, the following road over/under bridges are proposed to be provided in the Delhi area:—

- (i) Road over-bridge at Patel Nagar
- (ii) Road over-bridge near Delhi Sarai Rohilla.
- (iii) Road over-bridge on Mehrauli Road near Safdarjang Airport.
- (iv) Road over-bridge near Defence Colony.
- (v) Road over-bridge at K. M. 9 between Shahdara and Sahibabad.
- (vi) Road under-bridge at K. M. 4.9 between Delhi and Shahdara.

3. Suburban Trains and Stations.

There is no proposal to introduce any additional suburban trains in the Delhi area, except a morning shuttle from Hapur

to New Delhi. in lieu of 1 NDH now running during night hours.

There is no proposal to open any new stations for suburban traffic, in the Delhi area in the Fourth Plan Period.

Sale of untested mild Steel Bars and Rods by Electric Furnace Owners

4738. SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that untested mild steel bars and rods are sold by the electric furnace owners at Rs. 1,500 per ton;

(b) if so, how Government justify their policy of granting to the electric furnace-owners excise exemption of Rs. 75 per ton on their scrap-based products as well as getting them scrap supplies at the cost of surplus scrap export; and

(c) whether Government propose to mop up the unexpected gains and withdraw the excise and other concessions allowed to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING. (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) According to information available with Government, the open market prices of bars and rods manufactured by the rerollers vary from one centre to another in India. The upper limit of the price ranges is near about Rs. 1,500/-per tonne.

(b) and (c). The exemption of excise duty of Rs. 75/-per tonne was decided by Government as a measure of encouragement for increased production of steel, which is in short supply in the country, from electric furnaces. While Government are considering what steps should be taken to ensure sale of bars and rods at reasonable prices, the need for increased production of steel continues. There is, therefore, no proposal at present to withdraw the excise concession.

Accounts of messrs Bharat Carpets Limited, New Delhi

4739. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Copamny Affairs Department have inquired in the manner as to how a sum of nearly Rs.22 Lakhs has been shown taken as loans and borrowings by M/s. Bharat Carpets Ltd., New Delhi in their accounts from the other firms belonging to the managing Director and another Director of M/s. Bharat Carpets Ltd ;

(b) whether it has come to light that this firm's Directors have made frequent changes in their staff and books in their accounts Department at New Dheli and Faridabad to hide their alleged fraudulent activities: and

(c) if so the action taken by Government against the defaulting persons in this case ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Inspection of the books of accounts of Bharat Carpets Ltd., New Delhi has disclosed that, as on the 31st March, 1969:

(i) the unsecured loans of the company were only from M/s. Bharat Kala Kendra Private Limited ; and

(ii) Such loans amounted to Rs. 23,02,028/- representing the outstanding liabilities on account of Purchase of assets etc. from M/s. Bharat Kala Kendra Private Limited and the interest thereon .

(b) and (c). The Government has not received any complaints as regard the alleged changes in the staff and books in the Accounts Department of the Company at New-Delhi and Faridabad.

Export of domestic Steel furnace skull scrap

4740. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic steel furnace skull scarp is allowed for export;

(b) Whether Government have since directed the domestic steel furnace-owners that they should use their steel scrap arisings in preference to market scrap and main producers steel scrap; and

(c) whether Government propose to ban the export of electric furnace steel scrap in the interest of ensuring its use by the domestic furnace-owners themselves?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MODH. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (c). Under the current Export Policy steel scrap is exportable on merits, which means that only the quantity surplus to domestic requirements will be considered for export.

(b) Domestic furnace owners are already using their steel scrap arisings.

हाजीपुर स्टेशन और यार्ड का विस्तार (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे)

4741. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने हाजीपुर स्टेशन और यार्ड का विस्तार करने के बारे में कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त विस्तार-कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

हाजीपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में गंडक नदी पर जगजीवन राम पुल बनाने के लिये प्राप्त की गई भूमि

4742. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाजीपुर में गंडक नदी पर जगजीवन राम पुल का निर्माण करते समय कितनी

एकड़ भूमि प्राप्त की गई थी और उक्त भूमि के मालिकों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या प्राप्त की गई सारी भूमि का उक्त पुल के निर्माण या सुरक्षा प्रयोजन के लिये प्रयोग किया गया था;

(ग) क्या आवश्यकता से अधिक प्राप्त की गई भूमि के मालिकों को लौटा दिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 72.659 एकड़ । इस काम के लिए खास महाल की 7.23 एकड़ जमीन भी रेलवे को हस्तांतरित की गयी थी । जिन व्यक्तियों से जमीन ली गयी थी उनके नाम मालूम नहीं हैं क्योंकि उन्हें मुआवजा सिविल प्राधिकारियों द्वारा दिया गया था ।

(ख) हाजीपुर में पुल के निर्माण, उसकी सुरक्षा और स्टेशन के यार्ड के ढाँचे में परिवर्तन के लिए समूची अधिगृहीत भूमि का उपयोग किया गया था ।

(ग) और (घ) . सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Accommodation for Railway Employees in New Delhi

4743. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of accommodation for the Railway employees in New Delhi;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the Railway employees working at the Baroda House have to come from great distance; and

(c) if so, what provisions have been made for meeting the shortage of accommodation and for providing housing apartments in New Delhi area?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS :
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Quarters are built in Delhi and New Delhi every year out of the funds allotted to the N. Railway, who depending on the comparative needs of the various stations on the entire Railway, earmark certain portion for construction of quarters in Delhi and New Delhi area. This amount is generally substantial and has been of the order of 24%, 36%, and 46% of the total allotment to the Railway during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively.

Duties of Railway Protection Force Personnel

4744. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the *Searchlight* dated the 22nd July, 1970 under the caption "RPF men looked on while train looted";

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) what are the duties of the Railway Protection Force and whether they are expected to guard and protect the property and person of passengers as well as goods consigned to the care of the Railways for carriage from one station to another?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Enquiry into the incident has been taken up by the Zonal Railway. Nothing definite can be said at this stage about the connivance of R.P.F. Investigation is in progress.

(c) According to Section 11 of the R. P.F. Act, 1957, the duties of every member of the Railway Protection Force are as under:

(i) Promptly to execute all orders lawfully issued to him by his superior authority;

(ii) to protect and safeguard railway property;

(iii) to remove any obstruction in the movement of railway property; and

(iv) to do any other act conducive to better protection and security of railway property.

In this Act railway property is defined as :

"Railway property" includes any goods, money or valuable security, or animal, belonging to, or in the charge or possession of a railway administration.

The Railway Protection Force are, therefore, not expected to guard and protect the property and person of passengers.

ढायरों के उत्पादन में कमी

4745. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1969 की तुलना में मई, 1970 में ढायरों के उत्पादन में 18.5 प्रतिशत कमी हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में वास्तविक आँकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सीइएंट, इचेंक डन्लप, प्रीमीयर गुडइअर, मद्रास रबड़ आदि जैसे ढायरों के सब मुख्य निर्माताओं का ढायरों का उत्पादन क्षमता से कम रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके उत्पादन में कमी के क्या कारण हैं और उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) ढायरों की चोर बाजारी को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) :

(क) मई, 1969 के उत्पादन की तुलना में मई, 1970 में मोटर गाड़ियों के टायरों के उत्पादन में 7.6 प्रतिशत तक की कमी हुई है।

(ख) मई, 1969	2,94,601 नग
मई, 1970	2,71,906 नग

(ग) तथा (घ). टायर उत्पादनकारी आठ एककों में से तीन का उत्पादन उनकी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता से कम रहा है; ये तीनों एकक 1970 में अपनी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता की पूर्ण सीमा तक उत्पादन नहीं कर सके क्योंकि इनमें से दो कारखानों में हड़ताल रही तथा तीसरे में कुछ श्रमिक उत्पात। परन्तु मोटर गाड़ियों के टायरों के उत्पादन में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है और इन वस्तुओं की क्षमता में अतिरिक्त वृद्धि करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। छः विद्यमान टायर एककों को पर्याप्त विस्तार करने के लिए तथा एक एकक को नए उपक्रम की स्थापनाय औद्योगिक लाइसेंस आशय पत्र जारी कर दिए गए हैं। ये एकक अनुज्ञापित योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कदम उठा रहे हैं। गत वर्ष जारी की गई प्रेस विज्ञप्ति के उत्तर में मोटर गाड़ियों के टायर और ट्यूबों के लिए अतिरिक्त क्षमता के स्थापनाय प्राप्त हुए आवेदन पत्र सरकार के विचारधीन हैं और सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत योजनाओं के कार्यान्वित हो जाने पर मोटरगाड़ियों के टायर और ट्यूबों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ङ) समी प्रकार के टायर तथा ट्यूबों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की परिसीमा के अन्तर्गत ले आया गया है तथा राज्य सरकारों को अधिकार दे दिए गए कि यदि वे आवश्यक समझे तो उनकी बिक्री एवं वितरण का विनियमन कर सकती है। आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के दण्ड सम्बन्धी उपबन्धों के अनुसार राज्य सरकारें / संघ शासित क्षेत्र चोर बाजारी

करने वालों तथा जमाखोरों के विरुद्ध निबंधन लगा सकती है।

Financial Arrangements Proposed by Applicants for Manufacture of Small Car

4746. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial arrangements that the applicants for the manufacture of small cars have;

(b) whether the applicants propose to fill their financial gaps by borrowing from the nationalised banks; and

(c) whether the applications of all applicants with supporting data as furnished by the applicants are proposed to be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. P. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). It is for the entrepreneurs to make suitable financial arrangements for implementing their schemes. Only broad indications of such arrangements are indicated in their applications for licences.

(c) No, Sir.

Issue of Licences to Small Car Manufacturers

4747. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign collaboration is involved in the licences or letters of intent issued by Government to the small car manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the terms of those licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No

licence or letter of intent has yet been issued to any party for the manufacture of small car. However, Government propose to issue Letters of Intent only to such of the parties in the private sector as are prepared to take up the manufacture of cars without foreign collaboration and without requiring imports or allocation of foreign exchange.

(b) Does not arise.

Price of Small Car

4748. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state whether a decision about the price at which a small car could be produced or about its specifications was taken by Government before granting licences or letters of intents or whether the price to be charged for a small car has been left to the will of the manufacturer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA) : No licence or letter of intent has yet been granted to any party for the manufacture of cars. The specifications of the car proposed to be taken up for manufacture and an estimate of the selling price of the car have been indicated by some of the applicants. Government propose to consider issuing letters of intent to such of the parties in the private sector as are prepared to take up the manufacture of cars based on completely indigenous designs and without requiring imports or allocation of foreign exchange. A condition is, however, proposed to be imposed that before the letter of intent is converted into industrial licence, the parties will develop prototypes and get them tested and approved for road-worthiness by an authority appointed for the purpose by Government.

As regards the reasonableness of the selling price, this aspect will be gone into after the parties go into production.

Qualifications laid down for Applicants for Small Car Project

4749. SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any qualifications were laid down for the private sector applicants for the small car project and, if so, what;

(b) whether applications were invited from the public; and

(c) whether the model to be produced was decided by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Government have decided to consider issuing letters of intent to such of the parties in the private sector as are in a position to take up the manufacture of cars based on completely indigenous designs and without requiring imports or allocation of foreign exchange.

(b) Although applications were not specifically invited, they have been received from a number of parties.

(c) It is for the entrepreneur to decide upon the model which he wishes to take up for manufacture. However, Government propose to lay down a condition that before the letter of intent is converted into an industrial licence, the entrepreneur will develop prototypes of the car and get them tested and approved for road-worthiness by an authority appointed for the purpose by Government.

Setting up of Steel Plant in Kerala

4750. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state whether there is any possibility of setting up a steel plant in Kerala based on the iron ore deposits found in Kozhikode district?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY

ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : The Geological Survey of India is yet to complete its detailed study of the iron ore deposits in Kozhikode District. It is only when this study is complete that a view on an investment proposal based on the findings thereof can be taken.

Ban on Forward Trading in Commodities

4751. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) when and how the forward trading in commodities was banned; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA) : (a) Forward trading except trading in non-transferable specific delivery contracts in specified commodities can be banned by applying section 17 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. Trading in non-transferable specific delivery contracts in specific commodities can also be banned under section 18 of the Act, whenever considered necessary.

Statements showing the commodities in which forward trading as well as trading in non-transferable specific delivery contracts have been banned upto 1967 and during 1968 & 1969 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. L.T.-4128/70.]

(b) The principal grounds on which forward trading in commodities has been prohibited are as follows:—

1. The existence of comprehensive price and distribution control as in the case of food grains, sugar etc.

2. Shortage of supplies and high prices as for example in muscard seed groundnut oilcakes etc.

3. As a measure to prevent trading in certain banned commodities under the

cover of free or permitted commodities as for example the use of mustard oil cake as a cover for mustardseeds.

Non-transferable specific delivery contracts have been prohibited on account of actual or probable mis-use of these contracts for speculative purposes.

P. M's. Statement on Mid-Term Poll in West Bengal

4752. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had, during her visit to Calcutta stated that there will be no mid-term poll in West Bengal before 1972; and

(b) if so, the reasons behind such commitment by the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). During her visit to Calcutta, the Prime Minister indicated that the question of elections to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly would be considered when normalcy is restored in the law and order situation, so that voters may exercise their franchise in a free and fearless manner.

मध्य प्रदेश के निमाड़ जिले में एक वनस्पति तेल के कारखाने की स्थापना

4753. श्री शशि भूषण: क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पश्चिमी निमाड़ जिले में वनस्पति तेल का एक कारखाना खोलने का है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं. रं. कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Willingness of Japan to Import Pig Iron from India

4754. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from the Chief Minister of Mysore regarding Japan's willingness to import large quantities of pig iron from India; and

(b) if so, the details there of and when the negotiations will start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QHRESHI) : (a) On the basis of his visit to Japan, the Chief Minister of Mysore had expressed a view that Japan was likely to import more pig iron than hitherto.

(b) Substantial exports of pig iron to Japan have been taking place. No fresh negotiation in pursuance of the view expressed by the Chief Minister, Mysore is scheduled at present.

Micro-wave Link between Quilon and Madurai

4755. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how far the Micro-wave link installation work between Quilon and Madurai is progressing;

(b) the time likely to be taken to complete the project;

(c) the share of the Railways in the project; and

(d) whether the Railway indigenous equipment is being used for the projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Repeater station buildings are under construction and tower erection is in progress at Quilon. Tower foundations at other repeater stations have been taken in hand.

(b) The project is targetted for completion by June 1971.

(c) This is purely a Railway Project.

(d) The Micro-wave Radio and Channelling equipment for the project is being manufactured indigenously by Messrs Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore. Remaining items of equipment like towers, and their ancillaries are being obtained from other indigenous sources, including Railways.

संविधान में संशोधन करने के उद्देश्य से संविधान सभा को बुलाने का प्रस्ताव

4756. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर गंभीर रूप से विचार कर रही है कि भारत के संविधान में संशोधन करने के उद्देश्य से ब्यस्क मताधिकार के आधार पर लोगों द्वारा निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों की एक संविधान सभा बुलाई जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में, तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Conference of General Managers of Zonal Railways

4757. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of the General

Managers of the Zonal Railways was held in the second week of June, 1970; and

(b) if so, the details of the subjects discussed and the decisions taken at the said conference?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) (a) Yes. The meeting of the General Managers with the Railway Board was held on 8th, 9th & 10th June, 1970.

(b) The discussions generally covered matters of policy as well as those relating to the day-to-day functioning of the Railways. The specific subjects discussed are indicated in the statement attached.

Such meetings provide an opportunity to the General Managers to exchange ideas among themselves and with the Members of the Railway Board. The chief objective is to bring about increased efficiency and this is pursued by the General Managers in the light of discussions at the meeting, with due regard to local conditions.

Statement

Subjects discussed in the meeting of General Managers with the Railway Board.

1. 11-point Programme (announced by Minister of Railways in the Rajya Sabha on 12.3.1970.)
2. Review of Operating performance—
 - (a) (i) Loading,
 - (ii) Interchange,
 - (iii) Transhipment,
 - (iv) Input-output ratio of different Railways,
 - (b) Punctuality of Passenger-carrying trains,
 - (c) Engine Utilisation—
 - (i) Engine Kilometres,
 - (ii) Train Engine Hours for steam, diesel and electric locomotives,
 - (iii) Release of steam locos pursuant to the Power review conducted in the Board's office,

3. Accidents—

- (i) Review of Accidents.
- (ii) Finalisation of train accident cases.
- (iii) Safety education of staff and safety propaganda.
- (iv) Adequacy of punishments.
4. (i) Provision of basic amenities at stations on Indian Railways.
- (ii) Electrification of stations and provision of water coolers.
- (iii) Amenity fittings (Train Lighting).
- (iv) Maintenance of Coaching Stock (Mechanical).
5. Progress made in the rationalisation of goods trains examination.
6. Freight outstandings at stations.
7. Fuel Economy-Coal, high speed diesel oil and electric energy.
8. 15-years review of workshop capacity for repairs of locomotives, coaches and wagons.
9. Performance of Production Units.
10. Absorption of surplus staff due to dieselisation/electrification.
11. Policy about realising parking fee from the vehicular traffic at the railway station premises.
12. Shortage of coaching stock.
13. Underloading and over invoicing of loco coal wagons.
14. Dearth of small track fittings and tardy process of procurement affecting works and maintenance.

Agreement with Rumania for manufacture of Bricks and Tile making plants in India

4758. SHRI MANGALATHU-MADAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement with 'Rumania' a state Company of Rumania for the manufacture of mechanised bricks and tile making plants in India has been entered into;

(b) if so, where these Plants are to be located; and

(c) whether in view of the enormous availability of tile and brick materials in Kerala, Government have thought of starting these Plants in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE [SHRI M. R. KRISHNA] : (a) and (b). Government have granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to Messrs. Excelsior Plants Corporation Limited, New Delhi, a joint stock company in the private sector for establishing a new industrial undertaking at Faridabad (Haryana) for manufacture of Automatic Brick making Plants, in technical collaboration with M/s. UZIN-EXPORT, State Company for Foreign Trade, Rumania.

(c) Government of Kerala have received a proposal from the Trade Representation of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, Madras Branch, for establishing a brick and tile plant in Kerala which is under their consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के विस्तार के लिए योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति

4759. श्री मं० च० बी० खिलत : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के विस्तार के लिए योजना आयोग ने स्वीकृति दी है;

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं पर अब तक कुल कितना खर्च हो चुका है; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त परियोजनाओं के पूरा हो जाने पर उनसे किस प्रकार के लाभ होने का अनुमान है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क)

मिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र, मिलाई; हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, भोपाल; नेपा पेपर मिल्स, नेपा नगर; मेक्योरिटी पेपर मिल्स, होशंगाबाद; कोरवा एल्यूमिनियम, कोरवा; न्यू एल्कलायड फैक्टरी, नीमच; तथा मेडर सीमेंट फैक्टरी, मेडर।

(ख) 1951-68 की अवधि में 459.1 करोड़ रुपये।

(ग) ये परियोजना में से केवल इस्पात, कागज, एल्यूमिनियम तथा सीमेंट जैसी अनेक अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं का ही उत्पादन नहीं होगा बल्कि जटिल तथा आधुनिक किस्म के उपकरणों का भी उत्पादन होगा जैसे कि हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल प्लांट, भोपाल में होता है। इन परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन से कच्चे माल का उपयोग होने और कुल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि होने के साथ-साथ रोजगार के अवसरों में काफी वृद्धि हो जायेगी। इन संयंत्रों में उत्पादन होने से अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के आयात में भी काफी कमी होगी। बहुत से संयंत्र पहले से ही चालु हैं तथा उनके मामले में उपर्युक्त लाभ हुए हैं।

Detection by C.B.I. of a Racket Re: Diversion of Bhilai Steel Products to South India for Delivery

4760. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C.B.I. has detected a racket in which Rail wagons carrying the Bhilai Steel products had been diverted to stations other than their destination for delivery of the hardware in South India;

(b) if so, the details of the findings and the mode of operations of the gang found operating in the matter; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Investigation is still in progress:

(c) Necessary legal action is being taken to bring the offenders to book and security measures to stop such rackets are being tightened.

Import of Raw Materials for Producing Light Drinks

4761. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of imports of raw material for the production of light drinks, like Coca-cola, during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken to minimise their imports including that by popularising alternative wholly indigenous drinks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Imports of raw materials including spares for production of soft drinks during the last three years were as follows :

Year	On actual user basis (Rs.)
1967-68	2,42,915
1968-69	4,00,755
1969-70	3,70,735

(b) Principal raw materials required for the manufacture of soft drinks are essential oils and Citric Acid. Production of these raw materials in the country is not adequate to meet the requirements. Efforts are being made to increase the production of these raw materials which will minimise the import of these items. All encouragement is being given for the production of soft drinks by the indigenous manufacturers.

गुड़ का बायदा व्यापार

4762. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा गुड़ का बायदा व्यापार करने की अनुमति देने के बारे में लिए गए निर्णय में और आगे कहां तक प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा घोषणा किये जाने के बावजूद गुड़ का बायदा व्यापार अभी तक आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) गुड़ के बायदे के सौदों का अधिम संविदा (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1952 के विनियमन सम्बन्धी उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत ले लिया गया है। इस प्रकार का व्यापार करने के लिए आठ संगठनों को मान्यता दी गई है। इस आशय की विज्ञप्ति 10 अगस्त 1970 को जारी कर दी गई है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। मान्यता प्राप्त आठ संगठनों में से सात संगठनों ने गुड़ के बायदे सौदे करने शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Development Scheme Submitted by Madhya Pradesh for Bastar

4763. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any ten-year development scheme for the Tribal district of Bastar was submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Government in 1968 and if so, the details and estimated cost thereof and the Central aid sought for its implementation;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the progress so far made in the development of the said Tribal district

during the last two years, in respect of Schools, Hostels, Ashram Schools, Co-operative Development, arranging credit facilities to tribals, providing for agricultural subsidies setting up agricultural processing industries, and drilling of drinking water wells indicating the cost involved in respect of each and the Central assistance rendered therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The State Government proposed a massive and special investment of over Rs. 20 crores for the accelerated development of Bastar district over a period of 10 years. The main schemes proposed were:—

- (i) construction of 3700 buildings for schools, hostels and staff.
- (ii) processing industries.
- (iii) construction of 300 wells.
- (iv) establishment of 600 Co-operative Societies.

It was also indicated that central funds for these schemes should be made available without reference to the financial ceilings that may be fixed for the Fourth and Fifth Plans. The proposals could not be accepted because :—

- (i) No resources outside the Forth Five Year Plan are available.
- (ii) Meagre national resources cannot properly be allowed to be utilised on a massive building programme.
- (iii) No attempt appeared to have been made to work out a realistic programme based on the likely availability of internal resources, and the needs of other tribal areas in the State.
- (iv) The State Government had yet to implement the recommendation of the Pande Commission for the appointment of a high level body to study the developmental problems of Bastar district.

Construction of Roads in Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh

4764. **SHRI D. V. SINGH :** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special scheme for construction of roads in tribal areas in 7 Districts of Madhya Pradesh, costing about Rs. 50.08 crores was submitted by the Tribal Welfare Department of that State Government for inclusion in the Fourth Plan and for the provision of funds therefor outside the State Plan;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Planning Commission and the Government of India thereto, and the details of the scheme as approved by Government; and

(c) the progress made in implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को चुनाव सम्बन्धी कार्यों पर लगाना

4765. **श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह :** क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्यों में चुनाव आयोग के कार्यों के लिये राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर जो इस समय ऐसा कार्य कर रहे हैं केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को लगाने की व्यवहार्यता पर विचार किया है ताकि निर्वाचन आयोग का राज्यों में सीधा नियंत्रण रहे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Allocation of Funds for Tribal Development Schemes in Tripura

4766. SHRI KIRTI BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for the Tribal Development schemes in Tripura during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70, the amount actually spent thereon and the salient features of the schemes implemented and progress made in respect of each in each of these years;

(b) the amount provided for such schemes for the current year, the details of the schemes and the progress made in respect of each so far ; and

(c) the amount spent on non-development, including administrative matters, in respect of Tribal Development schemes in each of the said years, and the amount that actually reached the Tribals in cash in the form of books for children or in other forms during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The information has been called for and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Prescribed Qualifications of Chartered Accountants for Auditing under Companies Act

4767. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have notified the prescribed qualifications of the Chartered Accountants for doing cost auditing under Section 233B of the Companies Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, the text thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A chartered accountant within the meaning of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (38 of 1949) shall possess the following qualification for appointment as an auditor for the purposes of Section 233B of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), namely :

he shall be a chartered accountant and a Fellow of the Institute of the Chartered Accountants of India for a period of ten years and is in practice within the meaning of the said Act.

Dividend drawn by Partners of Golden Tobacco Company

4768. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of dividend drawn by the partners of the Golden Tobacco Company in the year 1968; and

(b) the ratio of the dividend to the share-holdings of the partners in the Company?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Dividend amounting to Rs. 28.90 lakhs was recommended by the Board of Directors of M/s. Golden Tobacco Company Ltd. for the year 1968-69 for payment to the shareholders of the company.

(b) The proposed dividend formed 10.3 percent of the paid-up capital of the company in that year.

Price of hydro sulphite of soda

4769. SHRI R.K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of hydro sulphite of soda have gone down in recent months even below the selling price and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the extent to which prices have gone down during the last three months

and what have been the selling prices during these months;

(c) whether many producers are reluctant to produce the same quantity of hydro sulphite of soda and are compelled to cut down the production and if so, to what extent the production has been affected; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to safeguard the interests of the industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). The quarterly average wholesale selling price of hydrosulphite of soda from July, 1969 to December, 1969, and March, 1970 and during the months of May, June and July, 1970 are given below as reported by each of the three indigenous manufacturers :—

Average wholesale selling price in Rs. Kg.

Name of the firm	July'69	Oct'69	Dec'69	Ma:'70	May'70	Jun'70	Jul'70
J.K. Chemicals, 9.75 Bombay		13.5	16.0	16.0	10.0	12.0	11.0
Indian Electro Che- mical, Ahmedabad		16.5	16.5	16.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Travancore-Cochin 10.5 Chemicals, Alwaye		14.9	15.6	16.0	11.0	11.0	11.0

(c) Government is not aware that the producers are reluctant to maintain the past production levels. It is possible that there has been some fluctuation in production in July, 1970, owing to delayed receipt of shipments of imported zinc dust and of liquid sulphur dioxide required by

some producers for the manufacture of Hydrosulphite of soda. The average monthly production of hydrosulphite of soda during 1968, 1969 and from January to July, 1970, as reported by the indigenous manufacturers is given below —

Production of Hydrosulphite of soda (tonnes)

Name of the firm	Average monthly production in 1968	Average monthly production in 1969	Jan'70	Mar'70	May'70	Jun'70	Jul'70
J.K. Chemicals, 310 Bombay		271	331	342	386	303	281
Indian Electro Chem., 93 Ahmedabad		79	130	120	27	0.4	
Travancore-Cochin 69 Chem., Alwaye		117	56	168	15	35	58

(d) The Bureau of Industrial costs and Prices has already taken up the examination of the cost structure of manufacture of hydrosulphite of soda. On receipt of the report from the Bureau, Government would consider taking such action as may be necessary in the matter.

Working of Rourkela Fertiliser Plant

4770. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of fertilisers produced by the Rourkela Fertiliser plant during the last year and its ratio to the annual target ;

(b) the reasons for not raising production to the rated capacity and the steps being taken to achieve the same ; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid losses being incurred on the operation of the Plant ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Actual quantity of fertilizer (Calcium Ammonium Nitrate—25 % N₂) produced by the Rourkela Fertilizer Plant during the last year and its ratio to the annual targetted production was as follows :—

(in tonnes)

Target	Actual	%age of achievement against target for the year
1,39,00	1,19,780	86.1

(b) The main reasons for low production are the occurrence of an accident in the Naphtha Reformer Furnace in May, 1969 and inadequate supply of Coke Oven Gas from the Steel Plant.

(c) The following steps are being taken to avoid losses :—

(i) The Naphtha Reformer Unit has now been repaired and is being recommissioned.

(ii) Oil-firing is being substituted in some of the Reheating Furnaces in the Steel Plant in order to make more coke oven gas available for the Fertilizer Plant.

(iii) Procurement of adequate spare parts for the existing compressors at the Coke Ovens Plant is being expedited. One new compressor is also being ordered.

(iv) Facilities for improving the cleanliness of coke oven gas before entry into the screw compressors are being provided.

Prime Minister's letter to chief Ministers regarding Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4771. SHRI P.R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 13th (1963-64) and 14th (1964-65) Reports of the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, *vide* pages 177 and 146, respectively, make specific mention of the then Prime Minister having accepted a suggestion about the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the Planning Commission Seminar on Employment held in 1964 ; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the then Prime Minister's letter to the Chief Ministers of States commending the Seminar's recommendations for their necessary action is proposed to be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). In his letter dated 23.3.64 to all the Chief Ministers, the then Prime Minister commended to their notice the Report of the Seminar on Employment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes held under the

auspices of the Planning Commission and requested them to have the Report examined with a view to taking some concrete action on those recommendations contained in the Report with which the State Governments were concerned. It is not proposed to lay a copy of the Prime Minister's letter on the Table of the House.

Licences under Kipping Loan to Imperial Tobacco Company

4772. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and value of licences against the Kipping Loan given to the cigarette industry ;

(b) whether the Imperial Tobacco Co. have imported machinery under the Kipping Loan 4 and 5, though the terms of

the loan do not permit increase of the existing capacity; and

(c) if so, the action for the breach of the loan provisions against the Imperial Tobacco Co. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA) : (a) 21 import licences for a total value of Rs. 50.40 lakhs have so far been issued to actual users in the cigarette industry for import of raw materials, components, spare parts and balancing equipment.

(b) A statement giving the licences granted to Messrs. Imperial Tobacco Co. under the 4th and 5th Kipping Loans, for import of replacement and balancing equipment is attached. The licences issued were within the terms of the loan.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Import licences for balancing and other equipment granted to the Imperial Tobacco Co. under the 4th and 5th Kipping loan.

	Licence No- and date	Purpose	Value (Rs.).
<i>Kipping Loan</i>			
4th Kipping Loan	Nil		
5th Kipping Loan :			
During 1968	(i) No. P/. C/2049788 dt. 29.3.1968	Balancing	1,58,015
	(ii) No. P/C/2050178 dt. 18.6.1968	Balancing	25,344
	(iii) No. P/C/2049388 dt. 4.9.1968	Balancing	5,35,000
		Total :	7,18,359
During 1969	(i) No. P/C 2061128 dt. 13.8.1969	Replacement	1,66,183
	(ii) No. P/C/2061306 dt. 10.12.1969	Replacement	2,86,428
		Total :	4,52,611
During 1970	No. P/C/2061079 dt. 9.7.1970	Balancing and modernisation.	4,14,141
		Grand Total :	15,85,111

**Non-allotment of Railway fallow land
for cultivation**

4773. **SHRI A.K. GOPALAN** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have given fallow lands on a lease of Rs. 50 per acre ;

(b) whether the Railway authorities have decided not to give the Railway fallow lands for cultivation to the Railway employees ;

(c) if so, the reasons for such an order ; and

(d) whether Government propose to withdraw the said order ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No standard licence fee has been fixed for licensing of land for cultivation purposes, which necessarily varies from place to place depending upon the local conditions.

(b) The extant instructions specifically provide for the first preference being given to Railway employees for allotment of land in the station yards and Railway colonies for cultivation purposes on a annual or biennial licence on payment of suitable licence fee to be fixed by each Zonal Railway Administrations.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

**Implementation of recommendations
of Committee on Child Welfare
Programme**

4774. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH** : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recommendations of the Committee appointed for Child Welfare Programme being implemented by the Centre ;

(b) how the amount allocated for 1970-71 for the purpose is being spent and how much has been spent so far ; and

(c) whether there is some co-ordination between the Centre and States regarding the implementation of the recommendation of the Committee referred to in part (a) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The Committee in a comprehensive report have made 109 recommendations dealing with the problems of Health, Education and special and General Services for the welfare of the children. These recommendations have already been communicated to concerned Ministries as well as the State Governments for consideration and implementation.

There were two recommendations which were basic to the total development of the programme of child welfare. This related to :

- (i) the adoption of a National Policy Resolution on Children ;
- (ii) establishment of a National Children Board. The Department of Social Welfare has already drafted the required resolution on these two subjects and circulated to the concerned Ministries and the State Governments. The concerned Central Ministries have agreed in principle to these two measures. Seven State Governments have already agreed to the draft communication. Replies from the remaining States are awaited. Thereafter measures will be taken to finalise the adoption of the resolution.

(b) Rs. 4.20 crores has been included in the budget estimates for 1970-71 for providing nutrition on the line suggested by the Committee. It is proposed to cover 0.7 million children in the age group 0-3 years and about 65000 children in the age group 3-5 years under the programme of Nutrition during the year.

(c) When the National Policy Resolution will be adopted and the National

Board on Children constituted the necessary machinery for coordination would be provided.

Resignation by Chairman of Bokaro Steel Plant

4775. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Bokaro Steel Plant has Resigned recently ; and

(b) if so, the detailed reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The Chairman of the Bokaro Steel Plant continues to be in office and there has been no recent change in this regard.

Collision of Gudivada-Bhimavaram Passenger train with a bus between Mandavalli and Kaikalur Stations (S. C. Rly.)

4776. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of collision of the Gudivada-Bhimavaram Passenger train with a bus at an unmanned level crossing

between Mandavalli and Kaikalur Stations on the South Central Railway; and

(b) the number of persons died and what compensation was given to their families ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) On 6-8-1970 while passenger train No. 479 Down was running between Mandavalli and Kaikalur stations of the South Central Railway, it collided with a bus at the unmanned level crossing situated at KM 69/9.

(b) In this accident nine persons travelling in the bus were killed. No claim for compensation has been received or paid so far.

Foreign Markets for H. M. T. Goods

4777. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been able to find markets for the export of H. M. T. goods to Europe and U. S. A.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports of machine tools and watches to Europe and U. S. A. effected during last three years are as follows :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Machine Tools		Watches	
	U.S.A.	Europe	U.S.A.	Europe
1967-68	1.02	9.08	0.007	0.032
1968-69	4.71	6.00	0.016	0.011
1969-70	8.16	27.50	0.004	0.007

Loss to Railways due to Theft of Goods and Parcels

4778. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate loss to the Railways annually due to thefts of its property and pilferage of goods and parcels; and

(b) the amount of loss during the years from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The approximate annual loss to the Railways due to thefts and pilferages of booked consignment (both Goods and Parcels) during the years 1967-68 and 1969-70 was Rs. 38,46,910.00, Rs. 35,94,204.00 and Rs. 40,79,561.00 respectively.

सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी लिमिटेड कम्पनियां

4779. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी लिमिटेड कम्पनियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) उन कम्पनियों की प्रदत्त पूंजी क्या है ; और

(ग) 1 जनवरी, 1970 से कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अधीन पंजीकृत कम्पनियों की संख्या क्या है तथा उनमें कितनी पूंजी लगाने की अनुमति दी गई है ?

समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) तथा (ख). 31 मार्च, 1970

तक भारत में, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत, पंजीकृत, 6,226 पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियां तथा 22,728 प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियां, कार्यरत थीं। पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों की प्रदत्त पूंजी 1664.2 करोड़ रुपये तथा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियों की 2107.6 करोड़ रुपये की थी।

(ग) 1 जनवरी से 30 जून, 1970 तक की अवधि के मध्य, हिस्सों द्वारा सीमित आठ सौ सेसठ नवीन कम्पनियां, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हुई थीं। इन कम्पनियों की कुल अधिकृत पूंजी, 178.25 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की थी।

मोटर गाड़ियों, जीपों और यात्री कारों का उत्पादन

4780. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967, 1968 और 1969 में देश में मोटर गाड़ियों, जीपों और यात्री कारों का अलग-अलग कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) क्या 1969 में कारों के उत्पादन में भारी कमी हुई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उत्पादन में तेजी लाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) विगत तीन वर्षों में वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों, जीपों तथा यात्री कारों का उत्पादन इस प्रकार है :-

गाड़ी की किस्म	उत्पादन		
	1967	1968	1969
1. वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियां	31,462	34,737	35,162
2. जीपें	5,561	7,293	7,837
3. यात्री कारें	33,339	37,308	35,264

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर में दिये गये आंकड़ों से ज्ञात होता है कि वर्ष 1968 के उत्पादन की अपेक्षा वर्ष 1969 में यात्री कारों के उत्पादन में कुछ गिरावट आई थी। इसका कारण कार बनाने वाले तीन एककों में से दो में श्रमिक कठिनाइयों का होना था।

कार निर्माताओं को अधिक से अधिक अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए हर संभव सहायता दी जा रही है। सरकार ने विदेशी परस्ने हुए नमूने पर आधारित सरकारी क्षेत्र में प्रति वर्ष 50,000 कार बनाने की अतिरिक्त क्षमता उत्पन्न करने के लिए भी सिद्धान्त रूप में निश्चय कर लिया है। गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की ऐसी पार्टियों को भी आशय पत्र जारी करने का निश्चय किया गया है जो कि पूर्णरूप से देशी नमूने तथा बिना किसी आयात अथवा विदेशी मुद्रा के आबंटन की कार बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं।

Social Boycott of Harijans of District Patiala, Punjab

4781. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the wide-spread social boycott of Harijans and Jhangari in Bibipur, Patiala District of Punjab and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the root cause of these social boycott is the attempt to force the

poor Harijans to work on meagre wages for the landlords and, if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect this threat of social boycott?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) to (c). The Government of Punjab have been addressed in the matter. Their reply is awaited.

Production of X-Ray Films by Hindustan Photo Manufacturing Co.

4782. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company had promised to fulfil the need of the medical X-ray film of the country in 1970;

(b) if so, whether the X-ray film production has increased to that extent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). Hindustan Photo Films earlier production programme for the year 1969-70 envisaged a turnover of X-ray films which, supplemented by the imported stocks, was, in the Company's estimate, adequate to meet the requirements of the country. In the course of

the year 1969-70, however, the Company experienced some technical troubles in the production of X-ray films resulting in lower production and the consequent downward revision of targets. The technical troubles persisted till recently. After eliminating defects, production of X-ray films has been resumed in August, 1970 and the production is expected to pick up in the coming months. Steps have been taken to see that the X-ray films requirements in the country are adequately met by supplementing the production at Hindustan Photo Films by the necessary quantum of exports.

Rail Link between Digha and Contai Road Station

4783. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government propose to take steps for building a rail link between Digha and Contai Road Station during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : Due to paucity of funds and lack of adequate traffic justifications, it is not possible to consider the construction of Digha-Contai Road line at present.

Such short branch lines are seldom likely to be economically viable, for catering to tourist traffic. Development of road transport would appear to be more economical in such cases.

Beggar Problem in Calcutta

4784. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 30,000 beggars and innumerable others have created serious social problems for Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up more vagrant houses and children homes for these homeless people and, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The Government is aware of the likely problem posed to social health and moral hygiene by the beggar population of Calcutta, the number of which is roughly estimated to be thirty thousand.

(b) and (c). Due to difficult financial condition it is not possible to set up homes for all beggar and destitute people. In addition to the existing facilities, a home for 500 inmates is proposed to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

पूर्वांतर रेलवे में टेलीप्रिटर मशीनों का चलाया जाना

4785. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वांतर रेलवे में सिग्नलों द्वारा टेलीप्रिटर मशीनें चलाई जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या पूर्वांतर रेलवे के गोरखपुर स्थित बेतार कार्यालय में माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या पूर्वांतर रेलवे इस पक्ष में है कि गोरखपुर में टेलीप्रिटर मशीनों का संचालन बेतार कार्यालय की देखभाल में किया जाये ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके और क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां । गोरखपुर और कटिहार के बीच माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली शुरू की जा चुकी है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

गार्ड ग्रेड 'सी' के लिए ट्रेन क्लर्कों की पदोन्नति का कोटा बढ़ाना

4786. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड के पत्र संख्या ई० (एम० सी०)/169/पी० एम० आई/217 दिनांक 28 मार्च, 1970 के अनुसार गार्ड ग्रेड 'सी' पदों के लिये ट्रेन क्लर्कों का पदोन्नति का कोटा 20 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 47½ प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त आदेश सभी भारतीय रेलवे में कार्यान्वित किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उससे इस समय कितने ट्रेन क्लर्कों को लाभ हुआ है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) रेलवे बोर्ड के 28 मार्च, 1970 के पत्र सं० ई (एन०जी०) 169 पी० एम० 1/217 के अनुसार गार्ड ग्रेड 'सी' के पदों पर गाड़ी क्लर्कों की पदोन्नति का कोटा रिजिलियों के 20 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 31 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रेलवे भूमि को कृषि कार्य के लिए गैर-कृषकों को बिया जाना

4787. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम, पदनाम तथा पते क्या हैं जिनसे पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मुख्य तथा शाखा लाइनों के दोनों ओर रेलवे भूमि दी गई थी और उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितनी एकड़ भूमि दी गई थी तथा वह भूमि किन स्थानों पर दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि जो लोग वास्तविक काश्तकार नहीं हैं उनको भी भूमि

दी गई है जो कि तत्संबंधी रेलवे नियमों के विरुद्ध है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है जो नियमों के विरुद्ध ऐसे आंकड़ों के लिये उत्तरदायी है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग). वर्तमान अनुदेशों के अनुसार, स्टेशन यादों के बाहर रेल की पट्टी के दोनों ओर पड़ी हुई फालतू जमीन राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दी जानी चाहिए ताकि यह जमीन "अधिक अन्न उपजाओ" अभियान के सम्बन्ध में बाहरी पार्टियों को पट्टे पर दी जा सके। जहां किसी कारण से ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं होता वहां सीधे रेल प्रशासन द्वारा ही फालतू जमीन पट्टे पर दे दी जाती है। इस संबंध में साथ वाले खेतों के मालिकों/ किसानों को तरजीह दी जाती है। लेकिन जब साथ वाले खेतों के मालिक/किसान इसे लेना चाहते हों या जब जमीन का टुकड़ा बड़ा और इकट्ठा हो जिसे नीलामी द्वारा पट्टे पर दिया जाना हो तब रेलवे की जमीन अवश्य ही साथ वाले खेतों के मालिकों/किसानों के अलावा अन्य पार्टियों को पट्टे पर देनी पड़ती है।

अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों के बारे में समिति का गठन

4788. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक विकास के संबंध में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा पालन की जाने वाली आर्थिक नीतियों के बारे में परामर्श देने के लिये समवाय-कार्य विभाग में अनुसंधान संबंधी समिति का गठन किया गया है और यह समिति

कम्पनियों के कार्यकरण पर विशिष्ट ध्यान देगी जैसा कि 20 जून, 1970 के दैनिक समाचार पत्र "आज" में छपा है ; और

(ख) उक्त समिति के निदेश पद क्या हैं और इसके द्वारा किये गये अनुसंधान कार्य का व्यौरा क्या है ?

समाचार-कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) तथा (ख). औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार एवं कम्पनी कार्य, सम्मिलित मंत्रालय द्वारा, उसे, देश में निगम क्षेत्र के संचालन के लिये विशिष्ट निर्देश सहित, औद्योगिक विकास के संधारण के लिये आर्थिक नीतियों से संबंधित विषयों पर परामर्श देने की दृष्टि से, 6 जून, 1970 को एक अन्वेषण प्रोग्राम समिति का गठन किया गया था। यह समिति कम्पनी कार्य विभाग में समुचित अन्वेषण अध्ययन करने में सहायता करने, तथा आवश्यकता होने पर, इस विभाग में अथवा स्वयं सदस्यों द्वारा, किये गये अन्वेषण अध्ययनों के तैयार करने में भी सहायता करने को थी।

इस विभाग के, औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार एवं कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय से अलग हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप, इस समिति के निर्देश की शर्तों पर पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है।

Avenues of Promotion for Employees Working in Offices of Zonal Railways

4789. **SHRI JAI SINGH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the avenues of promotions for the staff working in the Zonal Offices of the Railways are much less in comparison to those in the main Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for bringing about uniformity ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The staffing pattern of the Ministry of Railways is like that of the other Ministries at the Centre, and is different from that in the offices of the Zonal Railways. Therefore the avenues of promotion of the staff in the office of the Ministry of Railways and the offices of the Zonal Railways are not comparable.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Social Boycott of Harijans by Upper Castes in Punjab

4790. **SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported social boycott of Harijans by the upper-caste villagers in Karanan Village in Jullundur District of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The Government of Punjab have been addressed in the matter. Their reply is awaited.

बिहार का औद्योगिक विकास

4791. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार सरकार द्वारा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिहार के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए तैयार की गई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से सहायता मांगी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस पर केन्द्र सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) से (घ). बिहार सरकार ने बड़े व मझोले उद्योगों के विकास के लिए चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में सम्मिलित करने के लिए योजना आयोग के पास जो प्रस्ताव भेजे थे, उनमें बिहार सरकार ने 10 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया था। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए राज्य के औद्योगिक कार्यक्रम की पूर्ति हेतु योजना आयोग ने इस क्षेत्र के लिए 7 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की मंजूरी दी है। बिहार सरकार ने अभी तक इस व्यय का विस्तृत योजना-वार व्यौरा प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है। इस कार्यक्रम में ये कार्य सम्मिलित हैं : राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम को सहायता। राज्य वित्त निगम की सहायता, रेशम कातने की मिल की स्थापना, भूमि अधिग्रहण तथा औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं की पुनर्स्थापना, औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों की स्थापना, औद्योगिक आवास के लिए आर्थिक सहायता, विकास स्कन्ध के कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाना, औद्योगिक अनुसंधान, अन्वेषण तथा सर्वेक्षण, आधुनिक चावल मिल विक्रमगंज और निर्यात क्षमता सर्वेक्षण।

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में बिहार सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित की जाने वाली औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं का उनके स्वरूप का, उनके स्थानों का तथा उन पर लगाई जाने वाली प्रस्तावित पूंजी का व्यौरा चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 326-330 में दिया गया है।

1968 की सांकेतिक हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमों का वापिस लिया जाना

4792. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की सांकेतिक हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले रेल-कर्मचारियों पर अभी भी मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के मामलों की राज्य-वार और रेलवे-वार संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन मुकदमों को वापस लेने का है और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) कुछ रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शुरू किये गये मुकदमे अभी न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं।

(ख) जिन मामलों में मुकदमे अभी न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं उनकी संख्या रेलवे-वार नीचे दी गयी है :-

पूर्व रेलवे—	86
उत्तर रेलवे—	1193
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे—	13
दक्षिण रेलवे—	29
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे	135
	1456

मुकदमों की राज्य वार संख्या के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) सरकार न्याय के सामान्य मार्ग में हस्तक्षेप करना वांछनीय नहीं समझती बल्कि कानून को अपने ढंग से चलने देना बेहतर समझती है।

बिड़ला बन्धुओं द्वारा बिहार में उद्योगों की स्थापना

4793. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिड़ला बन्धुओं ने अपने

औद्योगिक कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए बिहार के विभिन्न स्थानों पर भूमि खरीदी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उनके द्वारा वहां पर अभी तक अपने कारखाने स्थापित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग). यह बताया गया है कि बिड़ला ने बिहार के पतरातू में लगभग 600 एकड़ भूमि इसलिए खरीदी है कि प्रति वर्ष 40,000 मी० टन मिश्रित इस्पात बनाने हेतु एक नया औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए मे० बिहार एलाय स्टील लि० के नाम जारी किये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंस को कार्यान्वित करने के सप्रभावी कदम उठाये जा सकें। चूंकि लाइसेंस का 30-6-71 तक पुनर्विचार किया गया है अतः यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वे इस लाइसेंस पर जो कि अभी वैध है, उपक्रम स्थापित नहीं करना चाहते।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उत्तर रेलवे में इलाहाबाद में विद्युतीकरण परियोजना के कर्मचारियों की गिरफ्तारी

4794. **श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में इलाहाबाद में विद्युतीकरण कार्य पर लगे हुए 300 कर्मचारियों को सेवा से बर्खास्त करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) कुछ कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था ; और यदि हां, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उनकी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) निर्माण कार्यों की गति धीमी कर दिये जाने के कारण और प्रशासनिक कारणों से लगभग 300 नैमित्तिक मजदूरों को सेवा मुक्त किया गया था।

(ख) जी हां। राज्य पुलिस ने मजदूरों को, गैर-कानूनी ढंग से एक डाक गाड़ी को रोकने, कर्मचारियों को कार्यालयों में जाने से रोकने, जो अधिकारी ड्यूटी पर थे उनका घिराव करने और उनके कार्य में बाधा डालने तथा अन्य अपराधों के कारण गिरफ्तार किया था।

(ग) पात्र नैमित्तिक मजदूरों को उपलब्ध खाली जगहों पर समाहित करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है।

Full Benefits of Promotion to Employees of North Eastern Railway Absorbed in other Zonal Railways

4795. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the North Eastern Railway who were absorbed in the Eastern and South Eastern Railways in 1958, consequent to the disbandment of the North Eastern Railway offices in Calcutta, were assured of continued full benefits of promotion on the basis of seniority;

(b) if so, whether he is aware that a number of such employees, particularly those in the scale of Rs. 130-300 in the Accounts Department, have been denied their due promotions on the Eastern Railway;

(c) whether similar employees on the South Eastern Railway have since received promotion to the higher scale of 210-380; and

(d) if so, whether his Ministry proposes to direct the Eastern Railway authorities to

fall in line with the South Eastern Railway in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The promotion of staff of ex-North Eastern Railway absorbed on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways is regulated on the basis of prescribed uniform principles. These orders have been implemented both by Eastern and South Eastern Railways. However, no comparison can be made of promotional prospectus in respect of staff belonging to two different Railways having regard to the fact that cadre position varies from Railway to Railway and department to department even on the same Railway.

Performance of Industrial Estates in West Bengal

4796. **SHRI INRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the performance of the five existing Industrial Estates in West Bengal has been very unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to improve the working of the Industrial Estates in the State;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up new Industrial Estates in the State during the Fourth Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Post of Assistant Commercial Superintendent (Ticket Checking) on South Central Railway

4797. **SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that there is no post of Assistant Commercial Superintendent or Officer (Ticket Checking) on the South Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : A post of Assistant Commercial Officer (Ticket Checking) has been sanctioned on the South Central Railway.

(b) Does not arise-

अनायालय और पालन गृह

4798. **श्री मीठा लाल मोना :** क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने अनायालय और पालन-गृह हैं और उनमें कितने बच्चे हैं ;

(ख)गत दो वर्षों में उनको राज्य-वार कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ; और

(ग) इन अनायालयों तथा पालन-गृहों में सुधार करने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

बिधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथराव) :

(क) तथा (ख). सभी अनायालयों और शिशु गृहों के लिए साधारणतया ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है, क्योंकि उन में से कुछ ही केन्द्र द्वारा सहायता पाते हैं। केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा दी गई ऐसी सहायता का ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड जिन संस्थाओं को सहायता देता है, उन्हें वह जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है उनके काम में सुधार के लिए सलाह और निर्देशन भी देता है।

(क) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा सहायता पाने वाले अनाथालयों और शिशुगृहों के बारे में विवरण :

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा सहायता पाने वाले पालन-पोषण देखभाल एककों के बारे में विवरण :

राज्य का नाम	केन्द्रीय समाज-कल्याण बोर्ड से सहायता पाने वाले अनाथालयों/शिशुगृहों की संख्या	लाभ प्राप्त कर्त्ताओं की संख्या
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राज्य का नाम पालन पोषण- लाभ प्राप्तकर्त्ताओं देखभाल एककों की संख्या की संख्या

तमिल नाडू	1	} 45
महाराष्ट्र	2	

(1)	(2)	(3)
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	31	2,325
आसाम	5	125
बिहार	9	747
गुजरात	7	375
जम्मू और काश्मीर	2	68
केरल	17	1,462
मध्य प्रदेश	4	140
महाराष्ट्र	12	984
मैसूर	25	1,400
नागालैंड	—	—
उड़ीसा	8	416
पंजाब, हरियाणा और चण्डीगढ़	8	240
राजस्थान	3	189
तामिलनाडू	62	2,604
उत्तर प्रदेश	11	495
पश्चिम बंगाल	28	672
अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	—	—
देहली	4	220
गोआ	1	89
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	45
मनीपुर	2	56
नेफा	—	—
पांडिचेरी	6	312
त्रिपुरा	2	21
जोड़	245	12,985

(ख) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा मंजूर की गई/दी गई कुल राशि ।

	1968-69	1969-70
	रुपये	रुपये
अनाथालय तथा शिशुगृह	7.65 लाख	7.45 लाख
	(मंजूर की गई)	(मंजूर की गई)
पालन-पोषण देखभाल एकक	23,000	34,400
	(दी गई)	(दी गई)

सिगरेटों के निर्माण के लिए तम्बाकू का आयात

4799.99 श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन-किन देशों से सिगरेटों के निर्माण के लिए तम्बाकू का आयात किया जाता है तथा गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्ष-वार उस कारण से प्रत्येक देश को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा भेजी गई ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सं० रं० कृष्ण) : सिगरेट बनाने के लिए तम्बाकू करीब-करीब देश में ही उत्पादित किया जाता है । सिगरेट की कुछ कांटियां में सम्मिश्रण के लिए तम्बाकू की थोड़ी सी मात्रा पी० एल० 480 के अंतर्गत आयात की जाती है ।

इस प्रयोजन के लिए विदेशों से विगत तीन वर्षों में आयात किये गये बर्जिनिया प्लू

परिष्कृत तम्बाकू की मात्रा निम्न प्रकार है :-

वर्ष	मात्रा मी. टनों में	मूल्य लाख रु० में
1967-68	279	65,84
1968-69	133	30,77
1969-70	..	
(दिसम्बर, 69 तक)		

प्रत्येक देश को इस मद में भेजी गई विदेशी मुद्रा की जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

रेलवे प्लेटफार्मों पर प्रदर्शित व्यापारिक तथा फिल्म विज्ञापनों के कारण हुई दुर्घटनाएं

4800. श्री भीठा लाल भीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे प्लेटफार्मों पर व्यापारिक तथा फिल्म विज्ञापनों का प्रदर्शित करने के लिए स्थानों के चयन का मापदंड क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता लगा है कि विभिन्न स्थानों पर दुर्घटनाएं इसलिए होती हैं कि यात्रियों का ध्यान विज्ञापनों की ओर चला जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) विज्ञापनों के लिए स्थानों का चयन करने के दो मापदंड हैं :

(1) प्लेटफार्मों पर यात्रियों के जाने-जाने में कोई रुकावट न हों, और (2) रेलों के सुरक्षित कार्य-संचालन में बाधा न पड़े।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

रजिस्ट्रार में रेलवे को कम भार के पत्थरों का सप्लाय किया जाना

4801. श्री भीठा लाल भीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उक्त ठेकेदार का नाम क्या है जो इन्दरगढ़ तथा मलारना (राजस्थान) में रेलवे को पत्थरों की सप्लाय करता है ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे अनुसूची के अनुसार एक पत्थर का भार 60 पौंड से कम नहीं होना चाहिए ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो रेलवे साइडिंग में पड़े पत्थरों अथवा जिन पत्थरों के लिए सरकार ने भुगतान कर दिया है अथवा कर रही है उनमें से 60 पौंड के पत्थरों का क्या प्रतिशत है ; और

(घ) 10, 12, 20 और 40 पौंड भार वाले पत्थरों के लिए भुगतान का आधार क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) इन्दरगढ़ और मलारना में पत्थरों की सप्लाय क्रमशः ठेकेदार श्री जगमोहन सिंह और श्री गौरी शंकर द्वारा की गयी थी।

(ख) जी हां, लेकिन विशिष्टियों के अनुसार पत्थर का वजन 65 पौंड (30 कि० ग्राम) है न कि 60 पौंड।

(ग) कुछ नहीं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Delay in Finalisation of 'Death-Cum Retirement' Gratuity cases in Pension section of D.A.O., Northern Railway, New Delhi.

4802. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1316 on the 13th March, 1970 regarding the corruption in the Pension

Section of the Divisional Accounts Office, Northern Railway, New Delhi and state :

(a) the reasons for delay in finalisation of cases relating to death-cum-retirement gratuity in the Pension Section of the Divisional Accounts Office, Northern Railway, New Delhi;

(b) the number of such cases pending finalisation for more than 2 months;

(c) whether the staff of the Settlement Section of the Divisional Personnel Officer, Northern Railway, New Delhi, have made several verbal representations to the Administration against the attitude of the Sub-heads of Pension Section; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) There is no delay in finalisation of the cases of death-cum-retirement gratuity in the Pension Section of the Divisional Accounts Office, Northern Railway, New Delhi.

(b) Nil.

(c) No.

(d) Question does not arise.

Travelling without Tickets on Delhi-Meerut Cantt. Section by Railway Staff and Personnel of R.P.F. and G. R. P.

4803. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the personnel of the Railway Protection Force, Government Railway Police and the Railway Staff travelling without tickets on the Delhi-Meerut Cantt. Section, generally occupy I and II Class compartments of 331 Up, 4 DSU and 332 Down and the bonafide passengers do not get accommodation;

(b) if so, whether any surprise check has been made by the Special Cell created in the Railway Board; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No such cases have been detected.

(b) and (c). Some checks on Ticket-less travel were conducted on the section in question but such surprise checks were not arranged in respect of the trains mentioned in part (a) above.

बिजली के बल्ब बनाने वाली कम्पनियों को कच्चे माल की सप्लाई

4804. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिजली के बल्ब का निर्माण करने वाली कम्पनियों ने सरकार को सूचना दी है कि यदि उनको कच्चे माल की सप्लाई की गारन्टी दी जाये तो वे बढ़ती हुई मांग को बड़ी हद तक पूरा करने की स्थिति में है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कच्चे माल की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने में सरकार को किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) :

(क) और (ख). जी नहीं। प्रत्येक लैम्प उत्पादक को कच्चे माल का आवंटन उसे प्राप्त लाइसेंस की क्षमता के अनुरूप किया जाता है।

Transfer of Officers from Jagadhri Workshop (Northern Railway)

4805. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the period of tenure, if any, of Gazetted and non-Gazetted supervisory staff in the Railway Workshops;

(b) whether some Officers, including non-Gazetted Supervisors of the Jagadhri Railway Workshop (Northern Railway) are there beyond the period of tenure;

(c) whether Government propose to transfer the officials of the above category who have completed their tenure or have been working in the Jagadhri Railway Workshop for a long time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) No period of tenure has been fixed for Gazetted and non-Gazetted supervisory staff in the Railway Workshops. However, non-Gazetted staff deputed to the Production Control Organisation are retained in that organisation ordinarily for a period upto 3 to 5 years.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

4806. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश लघु उद्योगों के विकास तथा विस्तार के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई तथा यह सहायता किस रूप में दी गई थी ; और

(ख) इसके क्या ठोस परिणाम निकले ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) 1967-68 और 1968-69 की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लघु उद्योगों के विकास तथा औद्योगिक बस्तियां स्थापित करने के लिये ऋण और अनुदान के रूप स्वीकृत केन्द्रीय सहायता निम्न प्रकार है:-

लघु उद्योग	अनुदान	ऋण	औद्योगिक बस्ती के लिए ऋण
			लाख रुपयों में
1967-68	17.60	35.20	4.60
1968-69	12.66	32.43	5.47

1969-70 से राज्य योजना के अधीन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों को मिलने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता विकास के अलग अलग मदों से जुड़ी नहीं होती है बल्कि एकमुष्ट अनुदान तथा ऋण के रूप में होती है। अतः 1969-70 की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को विशेष रूप में लघु उद्योगों के विकास तथा औद्योगिक बस्तियों के लिए दिए गये अनुदानों और ऋणों की राशि बता सकना सम्भव न होगा।

(ख) जानकारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से मांगी गई है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

नई दिल्ली में सादी भंडार की बिक्री तथा लाभ

4807. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में नई दिल्ली में

खादी भंडार द्वारा किये गये विक्रय के वर्षवार आंकड़े क्या हैं और उक्त अवधि में इसने वर्षवार कितना लाभ कमाया है ; और

(ख) क्या इसे दिल्ली प्रशासन को सौंप देने के बारे में किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया था और यदि हां, तो उसका परिणाम क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कुल्लू) : (क) संभवतः प्रश्न खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली से संबंधित है। भवन की बिक्री तथा लाभ का 1969-67, 1967-68 तथा 1868-69 का विवरण नीचे दिया जा रहा है :

वर्ष	कुल बिक्री (लाख रु० में)	लाभ/हानि (रुपयों में)	
1966-67	87.23	(—) 22,543	(+ लाभ का निशान है)
1967-68	87.20	(—) 3,09,665	
1968-69	80.90	(+) 63,391	(—) हानि का निशान है।

(ख) जी हां, दिल्ली प्रशासन के परामर्श से एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी में चोरी से रेलवे की हानि

4808. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी में 1 जनवरी 1970 से जून, 1970 के अन्त तक बिजली के उपकरणों की चोरियां और छूटपुट चोरियों से रेल सम्पत्ति की कुल कितने मूल्य की हानि हुई, और उनको दुबारा लगाने में कितना धन व्यय किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या रेलवे सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाने के लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और क्या उनमें रेलवे कर्मचारी भी हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) श्री (ख). 1 जनवरी, 1970 से 30 जून, 1970 तक की अवधि में बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में बिजली की फिटिंग्स की चोरी या उठाई गिरी के किसी मामले की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। लेकिन चोरी उठाई गिरी के अलावा किन्हीं अन्य कारणों से फिटिंग्स के कुछ सामान गुम पाये गये थे जिनकी जगह 6,563 रुपये के सामान लगाये गये।

बांदा-कानपुर और झांसी-मानकपुर यात्री रेलगाड़ियों में से पंखों, सीट कवरों, खिड़की के शीशों की चोरी

4809. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बांदा-कानपुर और झांसी-मानकपुर यात्री गाड़ियों में से पंखों, सीटों के कवरों और खिड़की के शीशों की सामान्यतः चोरी होती है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त वस्तुओं की चोरी मार्ग में होती है या रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा यादों से की जाती है ;

(ग) रेलवे को होने वाली इस हानि को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) 1968-69 और 1969-70 में उक्त रेलगाड़ियों में पंखों और अन्य उपकरणों को कितनी बार दुबारा लगाया गया है और उनका अनुमानित मूल्य कितना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) अन्य खण्डों की तरह इन गाड़ियों में भी कभी-कभी सवारी डिब्बों की फिटिंग की चोरियां होती हैं यद्यपि वे बहुत अधिक नहीं होती ।

(ख) चोरियां यादों में ओर रास्ते में दोनों जगह होती हैं ।

(ग) रात के समय चलने वाली सभी महत्वपूर्ण सवारी गाड़ियों में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के मार्ग-रक्षी चलते हैं । जब रेल यादों में खड़े किये जाते हैं तो दरवाजों में ताले लगा दिये जाते हैं और जहां तक सम्भव होता है, उनकी निगरानी के लिए सुरक्षा कर्मचारी तैनात किये जाते हैं ।

(घ) यह सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

M/S. Dharam Singh Ram Singh
(Motors) Pvt. Ltd., Lucknow

4810. SHRI C. M. KEDARIA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5305 on the 26th March, 1968 regarding M/S. Dharam Singh Ram Singh (Motors) Private Limited, Lucknow and state :

(a) whether the Delhi High Court ordered the compulsory winding up of M/S. Dharam Singh Ram Singh (Motors) Private Limited, on 1st November, 1968;

(b) whether the Official Liquidator, has prepared his preliminary report about the affairs of the company, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Delhi Police has since completed investigations into the conduct of the ex-Directors of the Company and, if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The directors of the company have been prosecuted for non-filing of statement of affairs and the criminal complaint is pending in Delhi High Court. The Official Liquidator will file his preliminary report only after the statement of affairs is filed with him.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मेसर्स खतौली इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, खतौली
(उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा माल की सप्लाई

4811. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार तथा तिरुचैरापल्लि द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में मेसर्स खतौली इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, खतौली (उत्तर प्रदेश) का कितना मूल्य के माल की सप्लाई के त्रयादेश दिये, उनके द्वारा वास्तव में कितनी मात्रा में माल उठाया गया और उक्त फर्म द्वारा निर्मित माल का व्यौरा तथा मूल्य क्या है; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में उक्त कम्पनी को भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड ने कुल कितना भुगतान किया और उस भुगतान में कितना अधिक भुगतान हुआ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) :

(क) आवश्यक जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है, [मंत्रालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-4129/70.]

(ख) भुगतान की कुल राशि 108,748,87 रु० है। किसी प्रकार का अधिक भुगतान नहीं हुआ है।

मैसर्स गोलचा प्रापर्टीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड

4812. श्री राम स्वर्ण विद्यार्थी : क्या समवाय कार्य मंत्री मैसर्स गोलचा प्रापर्टीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के बारे में 10 मार्च 1970 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 2207 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी परिसमापक द्वारा अर्जित 20 लाख रुपये की कुल वार्षिक आय में से केन्द्रीय सरकार को कितना धन कमीशन के रूप में मिला है ;

(ख) कम्पनी की कुल आय कितनी है और केन्द्रीय करों तथा अन्य स्थानीय करों के रूप में उस पर कितना धन दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार संबंधित उच्च न्यायालय से परिसमापन द्वारा भुगतान क्षीघ्रता से कराने के लिए कहने का है ; यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(घ) गोलचा प्रापर्टीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, दिल्ली के लेनदारों को धन का कितना प्रतिशत भुगतान किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) सरकारी समापक ने 3,768 रु० केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास जमा कर दिये हैं। नियम 291 (2) (1) के अन्तर्गत, सरकारी समापक के लिये, उस पर किये गये व्यय को काटने के पश्चात्, प्रत्येक वर्ग के संग्रह पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का कमीशन, जमा करना अपेक्षित है।

(ख) दिल्ली का गोलचा सिनेमा, 20,000 रु० प्रति सप्ताह के ठेके पर दिया गया है व बम्बई का मराठा मन्दिर सिनेमा, 25,101 रु० प्रति सप्ताह के ठेके पर दिया गया है। दिल्ली के गोलचा सिनेमा से संलग्न, रेस्टोरेन्ट से

11,000 रु० प्रति मास के लगभग आमदनी प्राप्त होती है। केन्द्रीय तथा स्थानीय करों की ठीक-ठीक राशि सुलभ नहीं हैं।

(ग) सरकारी समापक द्वारा जमाकर्ताओं को देना, न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गये आदेशानुसार, परिसमापित कम्पनी की किताबों के पूर्ण हो जाने के पश्चात् प्रारंभ होगा।

(घ) इस स्तर पर, देन का वह प्रतिशत, जिसके कम्पनी के जमाकर्ताओं को दिये जाने की आशा है, बताना संभव नहीं है।

गोलचा प्रापर्टीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड

4813. श्री राम स्वर्ण विद्यार्थी : क्या समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोलचा प्रापर्टीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, दिल्ली ने किस तिथि को अपना कार्य आरम्भ किया, किस तिथि को उन्होंने कम्पनी का पंजीकरण कराया और किस तिथि से जनता से ऋण लेना आरम्भ किया ;

(ख) उक्त फर्म ने अपना कार्य आरम्भ करने के समय कुल कितनी पूंजी विनियोजित की तथा इसने जनता, सरकार तथा अन्य साधनों से, अलग अलग, कितना ऋण लिया ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त कम्पनी के आरम्भ होने के उपरान्त गोलचा प्रापर्टीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के भूतपूर्व मालिकों द्वारा अपने नाम पर अथवा अपने निकट सम्बन्धियों के नाम पर प्राप्त की गई अचल सम्पत्ति के कुल मूल्य का पता लगाने का है ?

समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) मैं गोलचा प्रापर्टीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड 24-2-1948 को पंजीकृत हुई थी। कम्पनी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, एक प्राइवेट कम्पनी को पंजीकृत होने पर तुरंत ही व्यापार प्रारंभ करने का हक है।

(ख) कम्पनी की प्रदत्त पूंजी 2,52,000 रु० है। कम्पनी के 31-3-1965 के अन्तिम लेखा-परीक्षित तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार, प्रतिभूति रहित ऋण 1,06,04,808 रु० की राशि के थे।

(ग) कम्पनी के सदस्यों को व्यक्तिगत पूंजी की बाबत सूचना देना, कम्पनी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित नहीं है।

गोल्चा प्रापर्टीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के भूतपूर्व मालिकों द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को दान

4814. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गोल्चा प्रापर्टीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के भूतपूर्व मालिकों ने गत तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों को कुल कितनी राशि दान में दी ?

समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956, एक कम्पनी के हिस्सेदारी द्वारा अपनी व्यक्तिगत क्षमता के अन्तर्गत, राजनीतिक दलों को दिये गये चन्दों को विनियमित नहीं करता। और न ही ये चन्दे, कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रारों को प्रकट करना अपेक्षित है। अतः सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मैसर्स गोल्चा प्रापर्टीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड

4815. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या समवाय कार्य मंत्री मैसर्स गोल्चा प्रापर्टीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के बारे में 10 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2208 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स गोल्चा प्रापर्टीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के विरुद्ध सभी दावे प्राप्त हो गए हैं और यदि हां, तो सरकारी परिसमापक इन दावों की जांच कब तक कर लेगा ;

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है कि सरकारी परिसमापक छबिगृह का ठेका देने के बारे में न्यायालय से प्राप्त हुए आदेशों का उल्लंघन न करे; और

(ग) जनता के धन को अविलम्ब लौटाने के कार्य को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकारी परिसमापक द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) 31 जनवरी, 1970 तक, जो दावों को प्रस्तुत करने की तारीख निश्चित की गई थी, सरकारी समापक के पास 2525 दावे, प्रस्तुत किये गये थे। मिसिल किये दावे, सरकारी समापक द्वारा परिनिरीक्षित किये जा रहे हैं तथा उनकी, न्यायालय के आदेशानुसार, कम्पनी के लेखे की किताबों के पूर्ण हो जाने पर, पुनः परीक्षा की जायेगी।

(ख) परिसमापित करने वाले न्यायालय के विशिष्ट आदेशान्तर्गत, सिनेमा गृहों के चलाने के लिये ठेके, निरुपादित किये गये हैं। सरकारी समापक द्वारा, न्यायालय के आदेशों के अतिक्रमण का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(ग) (क) दिये गये उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

Effect of Strike on South Eastern Railway on Public Sector Steel Plants

4816. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the effect of the continued strike on the South Eastern Railway and the consequent disruption to movement of raw materials to the Public Sector Steel Plants in the Eastern region;

(b) whether he is aware that the coal stocks in the Steel Plants have also run out on account of this; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The strike on the South Eastern Railway resulted in disruption of supplies/irregular supplies of some of the raw materials to the Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Limited but fortunately there was no adverse effect on production on account of availability of sufficient reserve stocks of the raw materials at the Plants.

(b) The Plants did not run out of coal, though coal stocks were depleted considerably, particularly at Bhilai.

(c) Now that the strike is over, necessary steps have been taken to rebuild the coal stocks to the required levels.

इन्डियन लीफ टोबैको डेवलपमेंट कम्पनी लि०

4817. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्डियन लीफ टोबैको डेवलपमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड नामक कम्पनी किस विदेशी कम्पनी की शाखा है ;

(ख) उक्त विदेशी कम्पनी ने भारत में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई है ; और

(ग) इस कम्पनी में कुल कितनी विदेशी पूंजी लगाई गई है तथा इस कम्पनी ने स्वयं को किस स्थान पर पंजीकृत कराया है ?

समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) इन्डियन लीफ टोबैको डेवलपमेंट कम्पनी लि. कम्पनी अधिनियम, की धारा 591 के अर्थात्गत स्वयं एक विदेशी कम्पनी है। कम्पनी अपने व्यापार का मुख्य स्थान, भारत में, 37, चौरंगी रोड, कलकत्ता 66 में, संचारण कर रही है।

(ख) इस विदेशी कम्पनी की भारतीय शाखा की कुल परिसम्पत्तियां, 31 मार्च, 1969 तक 23.1 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की थी।

(ग) इस विदेशी कम्पनी की भारतीय शाखा में, नियोजित विदेशी पूंजी की राशि अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि कम्पनी की 31 मार्च, 1969 की वर्ष समाप्ति के तुलन पत्र के अनुसार, 1.77 करोड़ रुपये की एक राशि "मुख्य कार्यालय" के प्रति दिखाई गई है।

Share of Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Ltd. in Exports of Tobacco

4818. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentages of shares of the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Ltd., in the total exports of tobacco from India;

(b) the amount of Excise Duty paid by this Company during the last three years ;

(c) whether 75 per cent of the total export of tobacco from India is made by this Company; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Monopoly of Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Limited in the Export of Tobacco

4819. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enquired into the fact that because of the monopoly of the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Limited in the export of tobacco traders doing export business in India cannot compete with this company in purchasing tobacco and the farmer are thereby compelled to sell their produce to this company alone; and

(b) if so, the results of the enquiry made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Tobacco by Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Limited

4820. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 99 per cent of export by Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Ltd. constitutes tobacco only and not the cigarettes;

(b) whether this Company mentions this fact in the figures furnished by it to Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allotment of House Sites to Landless Scheduled Castes by the States and Union Territories

4821. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to provide house sites to the landless Scheduled Castes has been implemented in any of the States and the Union Territories;

(b) if so, the number of people benefited by the said scheme;

(c) the total number of landless Scheduled Castes in the country; and

(d) how long it will take to provide them with house sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, under the Centrally Sponsored Programme in the Backward Classes Sector there is a scheme for grant of house-sites *inter-alia* to Scheduled Caste landless labourers. In the Third Plan, 40,059 house sites were made available to Scheduled Castes engaged either in unclean occupations or landless labourers.

(c) According to 1961 census about 104 lakhs Scheduled Caste persons were engaged as agricultural labourers.

(d) No time limit has been fixed. However, the State Governments have been advised to confer home-stead rights on members of Scheduled Castes who are landless.

Chartered Accountants Given Cost Accountancy Work

4822. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of over 200 Cost Accountants in the country is quite enough to cope with the cost accountancy work in both public undertakings and private companies in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons why chartered accountants have been permitted to take up cost accountancy work?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Chartered Accountants who are Fellow members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for a period of 10 years and are in practice within the meaning of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 have been permitted to undertake cost audit work and not cost accountancy work.

By-election pending in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana

4823. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many bye-elections to the State Assemblies and Lok Sabha are pending in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana;

(b) when did these seats fall vacant;

(c) the cause for delay in bye-elections being held there; and

(d) whether any dates have been fixed for the bye-elections, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE.

(SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) and (b). Jammu and Kashmir. Three to the State Assembly with effect from 10-3-69, 3-8-69 and 22-8-69.

Punjab—One to the State Assembly with effect from 8-8-70 and one to Lok Sabha from 23-12-69.

Haryana—Nil.

(c) and (d). (1) The reasons for delay in holding bye-elections for filling the three vacancies in the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly are as follows:—

(i) Intensive revision of electoral rolls of all constituencies throughout the country which was undertaken in November, 1969 and completed in January, 1970;

(ii) wide-spread fire incidents in the villages in two constituencies;

(iii) failure of snowfall during winter and failure of spring rain-fall resulting in great shortage of drinking water and water for irrigation purposes;

(iv) drought resulting in shortage of food grains;

(v) harvesting operations in July and August which period is not suitable for rural population. The bye-elections to the above three constituencies are now proposed to be held in the last week of November, 1970.

(2) The vacancy in Punjab Assembly arose only with effect from 8-8-70.

The bye-election for filling one vacancy to the Lok Sabha from Punjab State was delayed on account of intensive revision of electoral rolls of all constituencies throughout the country from November, 1969 to January, 1970, the harvesting season and preoccupation of rural voters in agricultural operations and subsequently owing to the rainy season. The bye-election to this Parliamentary constituency will be held on 20-9-70.

**Overbridge on Delhi Avoiding Line
Near J. J. Colony, Naraina
(Delhi)**

4824. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the overbridge on Delhi avoiding line near J. J. Colony, Naraina Delhi has been under construction for the last two years; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in its completion and by what time it will be opened to traffic?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Due to non-completion of the approaches by the C. P. W. D., Delhi Administration, without which the Railway also cannot do the approach slab and pitching in the bridge structure, which otherwise has been completed in all respects by the Railway.

**Demand for New Railway Station
between Patel Nagar and
Delhi Cantt.**

4825. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no major Railway Station to cater to the needs of the population of the Najafgarh Road colonies along with the Delhi-Rewari line;

(b) whether any demand has been made to set up a railway station between Patel Nagar and Delhi Cantt. Stations where all Express trains may stop; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Delhi Sarai Rohilla, Patel Nagar and Delhi Cantt. are the 3 stations on Delhi-Rewari (M.G.) Line for serving the needs of the population residing in Najafgarh colonies.

(b) and (c). No demand has been received for opening a major station between Patel Nagar and Delhi Cantt. stations where all trains should stop. A demand has, however, been received for opening a station in Kirtinagar area for use of suburban passengers. The proposal is under examination.

Working of Department of Amenities

4826. SHRI S. N. MISHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred in maintaining the Department of Amenities on Railways in 1969-70;

(b) the specific achievements made by this department since its inception; and

(c) whether the Officers of the Amenities Department are allowed to travel in Saloon and Air-conditioned Coaches?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Do not

arise as there is no such Department on the Railways as the "Department of Amenities".

Constitution of Monopolies Commission

4827. SHRI S. N. MISHRA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has been fully constituted; and

(b) if so, the reasons why in the Commission, covering whole of India, members from only one part of South India have been selected?

**THE MINISTER OF COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :**

(a) and (b). Sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, provides for establishment of the Commission consisting of a Chairman and not less than two and not more than eight other members. Only the Chairman and two members have been appointed at the initial constitution of the Commission. The Chairman and Members have been appointed after due consideration of their qualifications and experience as prescribed by the law. Regional considerations did not weigh with Government in making the appointments.

**Condonation of Break in Service of
A.I.O.Ws. Absorbed on Northern
Railway**

4828. SHRI SHARDA NAND : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per letter No. E-523/2 dated the 23rd August, 1969 of the General Manager, Western Railway, the services of those A.I.O.Ws. are to be treated as continuous who were not paid retrenchment compensation; and

(b) if so, the ground for delay in condonation of the break in service of A.I.O.Ws. of the Western Railway absorbed as A.P.W.Is. on the Northern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Ticketless Travelling During 1969

4829. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ticketless travelling has decreased or increased during 1969;

(b) if decreased, how it compares with the figures of 1968; and

(c) the further steps taken to minimise it ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). During 1969, the number of persons detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets was 66,93,021 as compared to 1,07,52,141 during 1968, thus recording a decline of 37.7%.

(c) Besides enhancement in penalties for irregular travel, which have been in force from June 1969, the following steps have been taken to check ticketless travel:—

(i) Supplementing traditional methods of ticket checking by surprise checks on a massive scale wherein a large force of ticket checking staff supported by an adequate contingent of Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police personnel with Railway magistrates - accompanying, who try cases on the spot, are deployed.

(ii) Availing of the assistance of students, village elders and social service organisations in the campaign against ticketless travel.

(iii) Educative propaganda against ticketless travel through various means of mass communication.

Retrenchment of Workers of Railway Electrification at Allahabad, Kanpur And Etawah

4830. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3,000 workers of the Railway Electrification in Allahabad, Kanpur, Etawah etc. are to face retrenchment ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide them equivalent alternative jobs?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Supply of Iron Materials to Haryana

4831. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron materials, category-wise, supplied to Haryana during 1969-70 from the Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants;

(b) whether there is any agent or stockist for Haryana; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Despatches of iron and steel from Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants to Haryana during 1969-70 were as follows:—

(In tonnes)

Product	Rourkela	Bhilai	Durgapur	Total
Pig Iron	120	16,738	6,569	23,427
SEMS				
Blooms	—	164	851	1,015
Billets	—	3,284	—	3,284
Slabs	—	—	67	67
Total:—	—	3,448	918	4,366

(In tonnes)

Product	Rourkela	Bhilai	Durgapur	Total
<i>Finished Steel</i>				
Plates	195	—	—	195
H.R. Sheets	1,353	—	—	1,353
C.R. Sheets	1,232	—	—	1,232
G.P. Sheets	1,654	—	—	1,654
G.C. Sheets	665	—	—	665
H.R. Coils	59,817	—	—	59,817
C.R. Coils	1,168	—	—	1,168
Tinplate	2,652	—	—	2,652
Beams	—	78	621	699
Channels	—	9,565	188	9,753
Angles	—	585	56	641
Rounds	—	311	3,332	3,643
Wire Roads	—	3,824	—	3,824
Flats	—	397	609	1,206
Rails	—	5,030	—	5,030
Crane Rails	—	21	—	21
Skelp	—	—	16,990	16,990
Total:	68,736	20,011	21,796	1,10,543
Grand Total	68,856	40,197	29,283	1,38,336

(b) From 1st March, 1964 any body could trade in steel. There are a number of persons from Haryana who are trading in iron and steel. In addition to this, Small Scale Industries Corporation of the State Government are acting as distributors of iron and steel. The Corporation get special preference vis—à-vis other traders in the matter of allocation and despatches.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Standard for Toxicity of Industrial Waste

4832. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution has proposed a draft Indian standard for toxicity of industrial waste ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Standards Institution has prepared a draft Indian Standard for methods for bio-assay of toxicity of industrial effluents and waste waters. These methods are expected to be of great use in judging whether an effluent can be discharged in the receiving water at a given rate without causing direct injury to aquatic organisms. The draft is at present under circulation for eliciting comments of knowledgeable persons from within the country and abroad.

Device to Reduce Harmful Substance from Auto-Exhaust Fumes

4833. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to a device developed by a Japanese Company, Koa Denko (Electro-chemical) to reduce harmful substance like Carbon cono-oxide from auto-exhaust fumes; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to compulsorily introduce this or other such device in auto-products in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Government have no information on the device reported to have been developed by the Japanese Company referred to, for reducing the content of Carbon Monoxide in auto-exhaust fumes. However, it is known that in countries like America, Japan, West Germany and U. K., where 'smogeffect' (Smoke and Fog) has become a growing menace to health, concerted efforts are being made by the automobile manufacturers and Petroleum fuel manufacturers to device ways and means of reducing the carbon monoxide content of the fumes. Various methods are being tried out in these countries.

(b) This subject was recently discussed at a meeting of the Development Council for Automobile and allied industries. The view of the Development Council was that as the vehicle population and densities in India were, at present, relatively low, compared to America, Japan, West Germany and U. K. it was not necessary to introduce such a device compulsorily in the vehicles in this country at this stage.

पूर्व रेलवे में होमियोपैथी के अस्पतालों के लिए रेलवे अस्पताल का दर्जा

4834. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा पूर्वी रेलवे पर सभी बड़े स्टेशनों पर सभी होम्योपैथी के अस्पतालों को रेलवे अस्पतालों का दर्जा देने तथा रेलवे के लिये सामान्य राजस्व से धन की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि एसी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। लेकिन जैसे ही रेलवे की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार होगा रेल कर्मचारियों और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को रेलवे राजस्व से गैर-एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा सुविधाएं देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Construction of Double Railway line between Delhi and Ambala via Karnal

4835. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to double the lines between Delhi and Ambala via Karnal;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of doubling the line; and

(c) whether it will be completed in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). A survey for doubling of the Subzimandi-Sonepat section has been undertaken and the Report is currently under examination. The estimated cost of this doubling is Rs. 244 lakhs (Approx). There is no proposal at present for doubling on Sonepat-Ambala section. Unless a final decision is taken in this matter, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the likely time by which this work or part thereof would be undertaken.

Merciless Beating of Parcel Clerks at Delhi By a Sub-Inspector of Railway Protection Force

4836. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have conducted a probe into the matter of beating of two Parcel Clerks by a Sub-Inspector of

the Railway Protection Force at Delhi recently; and

(b) whether there is an agitation amongst the Railway employees of Delhi and, if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). A Section of the Parcel Clerks of Delhi observed a "Protest Week" from the 19th to the 25th of August 1970 in sympathy with two Parcel Clerks who were arrested and subsequently released on bail and cases under section 409 I.P.C. and 29 Indian Telegraph Act were registered against them by the Police. A case under section 3/6 of the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act has also been registered by the Railway Protection Force.

Both the cases are under investigation.

Northern Railway authorities have assured the Parcel Clerks that a fair and impartial enquiry will be made into the alleged incident.

Public Sector Projects in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Chandigarh

4837. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state the main projects in the public sector which are likely to be set up in the Fourth Five Year Plan in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : The main projects in the Central public sector likely to be set up in the Fourth Five Year Plan in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh are as under:—

State/Union Territory	Project
Jammu & Kashmir	H.M.T. Watch Factory at Srinagar.
Himachal Pradesh	Modernisation-cum-expansion of Nahan Foundry. Cement Factory at Paonta. (Cement Corpn. of India).
Punjab	Expansion of Nangal Fertiliser Plant of the Fertiliser Corporation of India. Tractor Project, Pinjore.
Haryana	Completion/expansion of Hindustan Insecticides.
Delhi	..
Chandigarh	..

Working of Steel Plants

4838. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the steel plants (public and private sector, separately) which are at present functioning as uneconomic units;

(b) whether Government propose to permit such units to produce to their rated capacity; and

(c) by what time Government expect that all the Steel units will be able to produce to their rated capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Although the integrated steel plants of Hindustan Steel are not making profits in the commercial sense, it cannot be said that they are uneconomic units. The integrated steel plants in the

private sector are earning some profits and paying moderate dividends.

(b) and (c). No permission of Government is required for the units to produce to their rated capacity, as a matter of fact, Government are constantly watching the performance of the steel plants and encouraging them to reach their rated capacity as quickly as possible.

Financial assistance to TISCO for production of Ingots

4839. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the reported offer of the Chairman of the Tata Iron and Steel Company to produce much more than two million tonnes of ingots a year with adequate financial assistance from Government; and

(b) if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). No concrete proposal has been received from the Tata Iron and Steel Co. for increasing their steel production capacity from the present level of 2 million tonne ingots. If and when any proposal is received, the matter will be considered by Government.

Suspension of long distance trains on South-Eastern Railway

4840. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South-Eastern Railway was forced to suspend long distance trains during the first week of August, 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have assessed the loss that has been caused to the Railway as a result of the strike of the employees of the South Eastern Railway and the details thereof under different heads?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) As a sequel to a section of the staff being on strike.

(c) The loss sustained by South Eastern Railway under different heads on account of strike from 31.7.70 to 10.8.70 is indicated below:

(In lakhs of rupees)

(i) Loss of loading potential of 18,992 wagons.	102.0
(ii) Immobilisation of wagons for 1,12,310 wagon days.	13.0
(iii) Cancellation of 518 passenger trains and termination of 75 passenger trains short of destination.	25.0
(iv) Other coaching traffic.	5.5
(v) Sundry Accounts.	4.0
(vi) Loss on account of reduced working on 10-8-70, other contingencies such as free food, free transport for the standard passengers etc.	30.0
Total	179.5

Revenue loss to Railways and Mandays lost due to strikes on Railways in Eastern Region

4841. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total mandays lost on all the Railways in the Eastern region because of strikes during the last three years, Railway-wise;

(b) the loss on this account to the Railways revenue;

(c) the number of trains suspended during this period and the approximate number of passengers who could not travel as a result thereof; and

(d) what are the sensitive points wherefrom the troubles start and the steps

Government have taken to keep the trains running smoothly?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Control on retail Prices of Constructional Steel

4842. **SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is Government control on the retail prices of constructional Steel such as M. S. rods, flats, angles, channels, joists Black and galvanized plain sheets, G. C. sheets etc.; and

(b) if so, the permitted differences in the manufacturers' prices charged by Tatas, Indian Steel and various Steel mills of Hindustan Steel Ltd. and the retail prices charged from small consumers at big centres such as Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Patna, Kanpur and Chandigarh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir. The prices of bulk supplies made by the main producers according to the despatch priorities determined by the Steel Priority Committee are fixed with the approval of Government. There is no Government control on the retail sales made either by the Stock-yards of the main producers or by any other party.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश की अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा शैक्षिक विकास सम्बन्धी योजना

4843. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पहली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की कमी को पूरा करने के

लिये मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं शैक्षिक विकास के लिये चौथी योजना में कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं?

बिधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथराव) : (क) तथा (ख) . मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं शैक्षिक विकास के लिए चतुर्थ योजना में केवल निम्नलिखित व्यवस्थाएँ की गई :—

(1) राज्य क्षेत्र—900.00 लाख रुपये

(2) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र—915.50 लाख रुपये

मध्य प्रदेश की इन्दौर कमीशनरी में हरिजनों के कल्याण हेतु रखी गई राशि

4844. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर कमीशनरी के हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुल कितनी धनराशि रखी है;

(ख) क्या गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में हरिजनों की आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिस्थितियों को तथा उनकी उपलब्ध शैक्षिक सुविधाओं में वांछित वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उक्त कमीशनरी में हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिए बनाई गई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है?

बिधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथराव) : (क) से (ग). व्यौरा राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित किया जा रहा है तथा उपलब्ध होते ही उसे समा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में काटन मिलों के विरुद्ध जांच

4845. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की जिन काटन मिलों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की जा रही है उनके नाम तथा पते क्या हैं; और

(ख) प्रत्येक मामला किस किस तारीख को केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को जांच हेतु भेजा गया था और उसका आधार क्या था ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री म० र० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय ने मध्य प्रदेश की किसी सूती मिल के खिलाफ कोई मामला केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को नहीं भेजा है।

मध्य रेलवे में कार्य कर रहे महिला कर्मचारी

4846. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में विभिन्न पदों पर वर्ग-वार कार्य कर रहे महिला-कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) मध्य रेलवे में ऐसा उच्च पद कौनसा है जिसमें किसी महिला को नियुक्त किया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-4130/70]।

(ख) इस समय सबसे ऊंचा पद, जिस पर एक महिला कार्य कर रही, है 400—950 रुपये (अधिकृत वेतनमान) में लेखा अधिकारी (प्रथम श्रेणी) का है।

Progress in laying Railway lines

4847. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of Railway lines laid during the period from 1967-68 to 1969-70;

(b) whether the progress in laying new Railway lines has slowed down during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken for laying more Railway lines ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) New lines opened during the years 1967-68 to 1969-70 were as follows:

	New lines opened Kms.
1967-68	269
1968-69	740
1969-70	107

(b) and (c). Construction of Railway lines are taken up and progressed depending on the availability of funds, traffic justification and the anticipated materialisation of traffic. Some projects had to be slowed down in recent times due to non-realisation of the originally anticipated traffic, and slower rate of development in the area.

Industries in Public sector during Fourth Plan

4848. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated a comprehensive scheme for setting up industries in public sector in the States under the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the details of industries in public sector which are proposed to be set up in each State; and

(c) the recommendations or suggestions of the Rajasthan Government in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). In deciding the locations of public sector projects, various techno-economic considerations, including the relative industrial backwardness of different regions and the States are taken into account. The Central industrial projects to be set up in various States during the Fourth Plan are indicated on pages 326-330 of the Fourth Five Year plan Report. An outlay of Rs. 2.08 crores has been approved for large industries in the Rajasthan State Sector. Scheme-wise break-up of this outlay has not yet been received from the State Government.

Public Sector Industries producing Consumer goods

4849. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state the names of industries in the public sector producing consumer goods in the country at present and the names of products produced by them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): The names of the undertakings producing consumer goods in the public sector and the items produced or their manufacturing programme are as follows:—

S. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Name of the Product
1.	National Instruments Ltd.	(1) Thermometers Scales, all sorts.
2.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	(2) Watches of all kinds
3.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	Telephones
4.	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	Teleprinters and ancillary equipment
5.	(i) Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. (all units).	Fertilisers both Nitrogenous and Phosphatic
	(ii) Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd.	Fertilisers of the following kinds: (a) Ammonium Sulphate, (b) Super Phosphate (c) Ammonium Phosphate & (d) Ammonium Chloride
	(iii) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	Urea
6.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	(1) D. D. T. (2) 50% Formulated DDT.
7.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	(1) Petrol (2) Kerosene
8.	(i) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	(1) Penicillin (2) Streptomycin (3) Vialled Products
	(ii) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	
	(a) Synthetic Drugs Projects, Hyderabad	(a) Drugs
	(b) Antibiotics Projects, Rishikesh	(b) Penicillin & Streptomycin
	(c) Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras	(c) Surgical Instruments

S. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Name of the Product
9.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	(1) Cine Film positive (2) Medical X-ray films (3) Photographic paper (4) Cine Film sound (5) 35 mm Negative. films (6) Roll Films
10.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Common salt and other salts
11.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd. New Delhi	Cement [commercial production not yet started]
12(i)	National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.	Newsprint
(ii)	Hindustan Paper Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	Paper [Recently floated production yet to commence]
13.	Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	Footwear and leather

Diesel Engines lying idle and Unutilized with Manufacturers

4850. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of diesel engines are lying idle and un-utilized with the manufacturers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for their disposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M.R.KRISHNA): (a) to (c). Government has received various complaints that there is a slump in the market for diesel engines. This may be due to the gradual increase in the pace of rural electrification all over the country, paucity of institutional financing by the Agro-Industries Corporation and Land Development Banks in the form of loans for the purchase of diesel engines for agricultural purposes, alleged discrimination by the local financing institutions in favour of diesel engines manufactured within their State and a slump in the price of sugar-cane in certain areas which has resulted in reduced cultivation of cane in these areas.

The present slump in demand has affected the manufacturers in the small scale sector much more than those in the organised sector. Since manufacture in the small-scale sector is dealt with primarily by the State Governments, the States concerned will have to consider as to how best the affected units in their respective areas can be assisted to tide over the present crisis. The Maharashtra Government has already chalked out a purposeful line of action to help the industry. The Central Government is aware of the situation and has initiated action for improving the situation. Removal of restriction on inter-State price preference and liberalised credit facilities to farmers and allocation of more funds to the Land Mortgage Banks are engaging the attention of the Government. Possibilities of increasing exports are also being considered.

Distribution of Iron and Steel among actual users

4851. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: will the Minister OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have receive complaints from the Bengal 'Galvanized Sheet Merchants' Association, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta-1 that roughly fifty per cent of the steel allotted to the so-called actual users is sold in the black market at fabulous prices;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto;

(c) whether changes in the method of distribution of iron and steel among various categories of users are under the consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, what would be the nature of such changes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MODH. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Such complaints have been received. Since allotments to actual users are made on the recommendation of the Sponsoring authorities, Government have urged the sponsoring authorities to ensure that such allotments are not misused. Detailed discussions are also held with the sponsoring authorities before allotments are made to ensure, to the extent possible, that the allotments to the actual users do not exceed their requirements for the period in question.

(c) and (d). Government announced a revised distribution policy on the 22nd May, 1970. There is no proposal at present to revise this policy further.

Non-Approved duty rosters for signal and Telecommunications staff in Delhi area (Northern Railway)

4852. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why no duty rosters approved by the Adjudication Branch of the Railways are provided for the staff of various categories of Signal and Telecommunications staff at Delhi Main, after introduction of Power Signalling Installations and also at other places in the Delhi Area;

(b) whether proper attention is not being paid to the staff of Signal and Telecommunications Department at many other places on the Indian Railways in regard to provision of Duty Rosters, weekly rests etc; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this matter and when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

बस्तर तथा अन्य स्थानों को मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण नगरों के साथ रेल द्वारा जोड़ा जाना

4853. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर रेल परिवहन सुविधाओं में पिछड़ा हुआ है;

(ख) क्या बेलडिला, दंतावड़ा, जगदलपुर, विद्यासायननम के साथ रेल द्वारा जुड़े हुए हैं परन्तु रेल द्वारा उनका मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य भागों में सम्पर्क नहीं है;

(ग) यदि हां; तो क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त स्थानों का रेल द्वारा, मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों के साथ जोड़ने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) में (घ) . यह प्रस्ताव प्रत्यक्षतः दिल्ली-राजहरा और दंतेवाड़ा या जगदलपुर रेल सम्पर्क के निर्माण के सन्दर्भ में है। इस परियोजना के लिये 1965-66 में किये गये लागत-एवं-व्यवहारिकता अध्ययन में यह मालूम हुआ था कि यह लाईन वित्तीय दृष्टि से लाभप्रद नहीं होगी। अतः इस लाइन के निर्माण पर, फिलहाल, विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली से ग्वालियर तक 'ताज एक्सप्रेस' चलाना

4854. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली से

ग्वालियर तक 'ताज एक्सप्रेस' रेलगाड़ी सेवा चालू करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौर क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रत्यक्षतः आगरा आदि की तुलना में ग्वालियर पर्यटकों के लिये इतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है कि यहां के लिए ताज एक्सप्रेस किस्म की एक गाड़ी चलाने का औचित्य हो। इसके अलावा, मार्ग खण्डों पर अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता और दिल्ली/ग्वालियर स्टेशनों पर पर्यन्त क्षमता की कमी के कारण फिलहाल प्रस्तावित गाड़ी को परिचालनिक दृष्टि से चलाना व्यावहारिक भी नहीं है।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में सरकारी परियोजनाएं

4855. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने कानपुर में वाणिज्य मंडल की बैठक में यह विचार व्यक्त किया था कि सरकारी परियोजनाएं मुख्यतः पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थापित की जानी चाहियें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आगामी तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में, जो एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है, कौन-कौन-सी परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री म० र० कृष्ण) : (क) वर्तमान औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री कानपुर में अब तक वाणिज्य मंडल की किसी सभा में नहीं बोले हैं।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों में जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश शामिल है, स्थापित की जाने वाली केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक

परियोजनाओं के नामों का उल्लेख फोर्थ फाइव डयर प्लान रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 326-330 में किया गया है। पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिये जा रहे हैं।

M/s Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company

4856. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 1719 on the 19th May, 1970 regarding Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg., Co., and state :

(a) whether Government have since collected the requisite information ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, how much time Government would further take and the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Some information has been received and complete information is yet to be collected. The same is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is ready.

Golden Tobacco Company

4857. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of expansions granted to Messrs Golden Tobacco Company by Government during the last three years ;

(b) the quantity of Tobacco, cigarettes exported by Messrs Golden Tobacco Company during the last three years ; and

(c) the value of the imports of Messrs Golden Tobacco Co. allowed by Government during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA) : (a) M/s. Golden Tobacco Company, Bombay, have been granted an industrial licence on 12th February 1970, for setting up a new unit, in the State of Gujarat, for the manufacture of cigarettes for an annual capacity of 4,500 million pieces.

(b) Trade Statistics are maintained for the country as a whole and as such unit-wise export figures are not available.

(c) The following amounts were recommended in favour of M/s. Golden Tobacco Company for import of raw materials/spares on actual user basis :—

April—September 1967 Rs. 7,40,000

April 1968—March 1969 Rs. 14,80,000

April 1969—March 1970 Rs. 7,40,000

Information regarding import of Capital Goods allowed is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Posts of lecturer in Railway Intermediate Colleges

4858. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Lecturer in Railway Intermediate Colleges is a selection post or non-selection post ; and

(b) if it is a selection post, the date on which the Railway Board issued order in support of the above statement?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The post of Lecturer in scale Rs.275—550 is a Selection post.

(b) The orders in question were issued on 7-11-1964

Improvement in working of Industrial Estates

4859. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have re-oriented the working of the Industrial Estates in various States ;

(b) if so, the results thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the working of these Industrial Estates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The improvements effected can be observed from the figures given below :—

	As on 30.9.1966	As on 30.9.1969	Difference
1. No. of completed industrial estates.	305	402	(+) 97
2. Sheds constructed.	6839	9122	(+) 2283
3. Sheds allotted.	5406	7788	(+) 2382
4. Sheds occupied.	4959	6947	(+) 1988
5. Sheds working.	4027	5332	(+) 1305
6. Employment.	61775	96365	(+) 34590
7. Annual output.	Rs. 43 crores (approx.)	Rs. 100 crores (approx.)	(+) Rs. 57 crores (approx.)

(c) The steps taken so far to improve the working of the industrial estates are as under :—

(1) The Estimates Committee of the Parliament reviewed the working of the Industrial Estates in 1966 and the recommendations made by the Committee have been brought to the notice of the State Governments, emphasising the urgent need for revitalising the progress of the Industrial Estates.

(2) The concerned officers in the Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) have been visiting different States to assess the implementation of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee.

(3) A close contact is maintained with the Ministries of Irrigation & Power and Communication for expending the provision of essential facilities like electricity, water and telephones in the Industrial Estates.

(4) After assessing growth potential the Industrial Estates have been classified into the following three categories :—

- (a) Those which are working satisfactorily and require no incentives ;
- (b) those which are not working properly at present but have a growth potential and with adequate incentives would work well ; and
- (c) those which have no growth potential.

For the estates in (b) category, it was decided that adequate incentives should be provided by the State Governments. Estates in (c) category should be transferred to some other Departments or put to alternate use.

(5) The policy regarding imported raw material has been liberalised during the last two or three years and efforts are being continuously made to get bigger allocations to the extent possible of scarce and indigenous raw materials for small scale industries sector. In some of the States,

allotment of raw material is made on a preferential basis to factories in industrial estates.

Recommendations of Steering Group for Development of Iron and Steel Industry

4860. **SHRI RABI RAY :** Will the Minister of STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steering Group for Iron and Steel Industry has recommended a realistic programme of development over the period of Fourth and fifth Plans ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to implement those recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Basing on the recommendations made by the Steering Group, the following steel development programme has been included in the 4th Plan :

1. Completion of the projects already in hand and to secure the optimum output from the existing facilities through introduction of technological improvements, additional balancing and finishing facilities to be progressively implemented over the next ten years.
2. Continuation of Bokaro to 4 million tonnes stage.
3. Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant for production of billets and plates.
4. Expansion of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur.
5. CRGO Sheet Project at Rourkela.
6. Action on additional steel capacity in new steel plants to be commissioned in Fifth Plan period.

Action on item (1) is of a continuing nature and steps are being taken to implement the schemes. Expansion of

Bokaro to 4 million tonnes stage has also been taken in hand concurrently.

The feasibility report on Bhilai's expansion to 4.2 million tonnes and CRGO sheet project at Rourkela is under active consideration of the Government.

Proposals for expansion of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, are under formulation.

The Government announced their decision on 17th April, 1970, to set up three new steel plants at Visakhapatnam, Hospet and Salem. Number of steps have been initiated at the Government level towards the implementation of these projects.

Recognition of C.E. D.B's standards of ability abroad

4861. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Engineering and Design Bureau's world standards of ability are beginning to receive recognitions abroad ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the names of countries which have asked for the aid and advice of the said Bureau?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A fact finding team from ECAFE which visited India in November 1968 reported to the world Body that the Central Engineering and Design Bureau (CEDB) was in a position to assist in the economic development programme of the ECAFE region by way of preparation of studies required for the setting up of viable steel projects and allied industries. The feasibility report submitted by CEDB for the establishment of a billet mill in Singapur was well received by ECAFE. ECAFE has also utilised the services of the CEDB engineer on an expert term which surveyed the iron and steel industry in the west ECAFE region. More recently, the CEDB has received request from ECAFE for the services of CEDB engineers at Bangkok.

(c) In addition to the above, a statement of foreign enquiries is enclosed as Annexure.

Statement

Statement of Foreign Enquiries

S1.

No. Name of the country

Details of Request

1

2

3

1. Nigeria
(West Africa)

Request for quotation for rolling mill equipment in Togo received through Engineering Export Promotion Council.

2. South Vietnam

Enquiry for quotation for a Wire Rod Rolling Mill in Saigon.

3. Argentina

Enquiry for setting up a complete Rolling Mill complex on turn-key basis from Fabricaciones Militares in Argentina.

4. Kuala Lumpur,
malaysia

Enquiry for setting up a Cold Rolling Mill complex from M/s. Soon Seng, Kuala Lumpur.

5. Mexico

Enquiry for a feasibility study for setting up a Rod Rolling project in Valdiviesco, Mexico.

1	2	3
6. South Vietnam	Quotation for an offer for an aluminium Rolling Mill in South Vietnam received through State Trading Corporation.	
7. Kuwait	Enquiry for setting up a re-rolling Mill in Kuwait received through Engineering Export Promotion Council.	
8. Ceylon	Enquiry for setting up an aluminium rolling plant by M/s. Tillys Hardware Stores, Colombo received through Engineering Export Promotion Council.	
9. Bahrain, Persian Gulf.	Enquiry for setting up a rolling mill in Bahrain and its feasibility study, received through Engineering Export Promotion Council.	
10. South East Asia	Enquiry for setting up a re-rolling mill in South East Asia received through Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Limited.	
11. Nairobi	Enquiry for a steel works in Nairobi.	
12. South Vietnam	Enquiry for a rolling mill in Saigon, received through Engineering Export Promotion Council.	
13. Phillipines	Enquiry for setting up a rolling mill by Visayan Lumber Co., Phillipines received through Engineering Export Promotion Council.	
14. Ceylon	Enquiry for setting up a rolling mill Plant for production of tinplates and sheets in Colombo received through Engineering Export Promotion Council.	
15. Kuala Lumpur	Enquiry for setting up a Wire Rod mill by M/s. Soon Seng, Kuala Lumpur.	
16. Dubai	Enquiry for setting up a steel rolling mill in Dubai with Indian collaboration received through Engineering Export Promotion Council.	
17. Ghana	Enquiry for setting up a rolling- mill by Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation received through Engineering Export Promotion Council.	
18. Kenya	Enquiry for setting up a steel rolling mill in Kenya, received through State Trading Corporation.	
19. Ceylon	Enquiry for setting up a complete rolling mill by M/s. Aichutan & Co., Colombo received through Engineering Export Promotion Council.	
20. Nairobi	Enquiry for setting up a rolling mill in Nairobi received through Engineering Export Promotion Council.	
21. Lagos (Nigeria)	Enquiry for setting up a steel rolling mill for Nigerian Steel Industries Ltd, Lagos received through Engineering Export Promotion Council.	
22. United Arab Republic	Enquiry for setting up a continuous Wire Rod Mill b/M/s. Egyptian Copper Works, U.A.R.	

1	2	3
23. Indonesia	Enquiry for setting up a steel rolling mill received through Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi from Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, New Delhi.	
24. Indonesia	Enquiry for a rolling mill from Indonesia received through Importex International, Bombay,	
25. Turkey	Enquiry for setting up miscellaneous equipment for Alloy Steel Plant in Turkey, received through State Trading Corporation.	
26. United Arab Republic	Enquiry for setting up 2 re-rolling mills, one for UAR and the other for Bhubai received through Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal.	

Supply Orders obtained by National Small Industries Corporation from Japan

4862. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation has obtained orders worth Rs. 40 crores from Japan;

(b) if so, what are the goods ordered by Japan; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to ensure fulfilment of the orders in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes in Manipur

4863. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste students who are given Post-Matric Scholarships in the Union Territory of Manipur till date;

(b) the range of the Scholarships so far awarded to them;

(c) whether the amount was sufficient for their maintenance in the context of the rising cost of living index; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to raise the amount of the Scholarship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO) : (a) to (d). During the year 1969-70, 45 Scheduled Caste students were awarded scholarships and an expenditure of Rs. 0.22 lakhs was incurred by the Manipur Administration. The number of scholarships awarded and expenditure incurred during the current (i.e. 1970-71) financial year by that Administration would be known only after the close of the year.

The value of scholarship under the scheme includes monthly maintenance charges which vary from Rs. 27/- to Rs. 75/- depending upon the course of study and whether the scholar is a day scholar or hosteller. Apart from these maintenance charges, the scholars are also paid all non-refundable compulsory fees and expenses on approved study tours and thesis typing/printing charges upto a prescribed ceiling. All the increase in fees is being met by the Government.

The question of the enhancement of the rates of these scholarship was considered but had to be dropped owing to financial constraints.

Development of Scheduled Tribe Areas of Manipur

4864. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that communication is undeveloped in the Scheduled Tribe areas in the Union Territory of Manipur and that water supply is untapped and supply of consumer goods is also found unorganised and exorbitantly high priced; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government of Manipur and the Central Government to tackle the aforesaid problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Manipur. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Commodities produced in Manipur and sold in India and Abroad

4865. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of commodities which the Union Territory of Manipur is selling in India and outside and the approximate earning therefrom; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to augment the trade in these commodities internally and outside India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Handloom and Handicraft products such as bed covers, scarves, chaddars, saris, pillowcases, hand bags, teapoy and table covers, curtain, shirting, ready-made garments, towels and dolls of various types; Agricultural products such as maize, cabbages, chillies, cauliflowers, oranges, pineapples, pears and apples.

Information in regard to approximate earnings from these commodities is not readily available with Manipur Administration. No commodity has been exported outside India.

(b) Sales Emporia in big cities are being opened. Construction of Government Emporium at New Delhi is being completed. Assam Government Marketing Corporation has agreed to act as selling agent of Manipur Small Industries Corporation in respect of handloom and handicraft products. State Administration is also making all possible efforts for exporting handloom products. State Administration has established Handloom and Handicraft Emporium at Imphal for marketing of handloom and handicraft products of Manipur. State Administration has strengthened the Manipur State Handloom Weavers Co-operative society for marketing of handloom products of primary weavers co-operative societies. Recently the State Administration has set up a Small Industries Corporation to aid, promote and protect the interest of cottage industries in all respects.

Ex-factory and Market Prices of Corrugated Iron Sheets in Manipur

4866. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1318 on the 4th August, 1970 regarding ex-factory and market prices of Corrugated Iron Sheets and state:

(a) the reason for the big difference in the market price of the Galvanised Corrugated sheets as prevailing at Imphal and other places and also the high premium of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1100 from the base price per tonne of tested quality; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to bring down the market price at Imphal and reduce the premium to the minimum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The market prices quoted at the various centres depend *inter-alia* on the extent to which the demand for the items concerned are ahead of the supplies available at these centres.

(b) Apart from taking all possible steps to increase production, the distribution

policy adopted by the Government provides for as large a quantity as possible of the available supplies being sent directly to the actual users at JPC prices approved by the Government. The Government have also been encouraging the main producers to open more stock yards in various parts of the country and sell in retail at the stock yard prices.

Production of Cigarettes by Imperial Tobacco Company and Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company

4867. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and brand names of the cigarettes manufactured by the Imperial Tobacco Company and Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company in the last three years;

(b) the selling Commission paid by the Imperial Tobacco Company and Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company during the above period;

(c) the expenses incurred by these Companies for their associates and representatives during their stay in India in the last three years; and

(d) the amount of money they took away from India as profit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The quantity of cigarettes produced during the last 3 years by Messrs Imperial Tobacco Company and Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company, is given below :

Year	Imperial Tobacco Company	Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company
	Million pieces	Million pieces
1967	28,106	10105
1968	30,236	11842
1969	30,038	11774

Information regarding brand names is not available.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Uniform Policy for allocation and distribution of scrap and defectives for re-rolling purposes

4868. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Rolling Mills Association has urged that all Steel plants should adopt a uniform policy for allocation and distribution of scraps and defectives for re-rolling purposes; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the revised policy, it has already been decided that distribution and sale of defectives, cuttings, re-rollable scrap etc. should be regulated by the Joint Plant Committee on a uniform basis for all the producers. The Joint Plant Committee have since evolved a procedure to be followed by all the producers.

'Route Relay Interlocking' and 'Microwave' Systems on Indian Railways

4869. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'Route Relay Interlocking' and 'Microwave' systems of modern sophisticated signalling have been installed at various places on the Indian Railways;

(b) whether these systems have complicated and intricate circuitry; and

(c) if so, the rank and grade of staff employed to handle the various equipments of these systems for day-to-day maintenance and also in case of mal-functioning of these equipments?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) These systems are sophisticated versions of the communication and electrical signalling systems already in use on the Railways.

(c) Maintainers in the grades Rs. 110-180, Rs. 130-212 and Rs. 175-240 and Inspectors in the grades Rs. 205-280, Rs. 250-380, Rs. 335-425, Rs. 370-475 and Rs. 450-575 are posted to undertake day to day maintenance at site as well as rectification of failures. The grade of the maintainer/inspector employed on such installations is dependent on the magnitude of the installation and the intensity of utilisation of the equipment.

Changes in Hindu Personal Laws

4870. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make changes in the Hindu Personal Laws; and

(b) if, so, when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). This Ministry has received certain suggestions for the amendment of the Hindu Personal Law relating to marriage and divorce, the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936. The same are being examined.

Foreign (Non-Banking) Companies in India

4871. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreign (Non-banking) companies working in India at present;

(b) to which countries they belong;

(c) the total amount of profit they earn every year and the amount they remit every year abroad; and

(d) the conditions laid down by the Indian Government, if any, on the remittances of their profits?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) As on 31-3-1969, there were 766 Foreign (non-banking) companies at work in India. Of these, 544 companies were such as were incorporated outside India but, within the meaning of Section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956, had established their places of business in India. The remaining 222 companies were Indian Subsidiaries of companies incorporated outside India.

(b) The break-up of these companies in terms of country of origin/control is given in the Statement annexed.

(c) The latest figures of earnings of Foreign companies is available for the year 1966-67 only. The profits of Foreign Companies (including retained profits) for this year after payment of taxes amounted to Rs. 43.9 crores. The amount remitted abroad by these companies in 1966-67 was Rs. 39.21 crores. Remittances made during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 45.20 crores and Rs. 38.38 crores respectively.

(d) Remittances on account of profits and dividends in respect of non-residents abroad are allowed after payment of Indian taxes.

Statement

List of Foreign (Non-Banking) Companies in India

S. No	Name of the Country	No. of Foreign Companies (as defined under Section 591)	No. of Indian Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies	T O T A L
1	2	3	4	5
1.	United Kingdom	347	151	498
2.	U. S. A.	80	33	113

1	2	3	4	5
3. Japan		16	1	17
4. West Germany		13	5	18
5. Pakistan		9	—	9
6. Switzerland		10	12	22
7. France		7	—	7
8. Canada		7	2	9
6. Hongkong		5	—	5
10. Italy		6	3	9
11. Sweden		6	9	15
12. Netherland		4	—	4
13. Australia		4	1	5
14. Belgium		3	—	3
15. Holland		3	1	4
16. New Zealand		3	—	3
17. Panama		3	1	4
18. Yugoslavia		3	—	3
19. Bahama Island		2	1	3
20. Thiland		2	—	2
21. Ceylon		1	—	1
22. Kenya		1	—	1
23. Hungary		—	1	1
24. Kuwait		1	—	1
25. Lebanon		1	—	1
26. Liberia		1	—	1
27. Luxembourg		1	—	1
28. Malaysia		1	—	1
29. Phillippines		1	—	1
30. Singapore		1	—	1
31. Tanzania		1	—	1
32. Uganda		1	—	1
33. Denmark		—	1	1
Total :	544	222	766	

Lack of Co-Ordination Between H. M. T. Authorities and Ancillary Units

4872: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ancillary units working under H. M. T. Bangalore are on the verge of stopping due to lack of co-ordination between the H. M. T. authorities and Ancillary units;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to improve the conditions of these units; and

(c) whether any Committee is proposed to be constituted to know the working conditions of these units and, if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) (a) : No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

Foreign Visits By Managing Director of H. M. T.

4873: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign visits undertaken by the Managing Director of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. during the last two years and the amount of foreign exchange spent;

(b) the useful work that has been undertaken by such visits; and

(c) whether Government propose to take action to maintain austerity measures in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) Three during the last two years. Foreign exchange worth Rs. 20.132.

(b) The visits of Managing Director, Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore abroad during the last two years namely 1968-69 and 1969-70 were primarily for negotiating sales agency agreements with parties in the foreign countries for promoting exports of the Company's products and for negotiating collaboration agreement to take up manufacture of sophisticated items of equipment. He had finalised sales agency and collaboration agreements with parties in U. S. A., Cabada, U. K., West Germany, France and Switzerland. As the Chief Indian

delegate nominated by Government, he visited Hongkong and Tokyo and participated in the Asian Productivity Symposium and took the opportunity to visit the neighbouring countries to explore export market prospects for the Company's products.

(c) The visits abroad of the Managing Director are undertaken only when they are inescapable and the need for maintaining austerity is always kept in view.

Loss to H. M. T. Due to Purchase of Lead and Copper at Higher Rates

4874. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore has been purchasing Lead and Copper at a higher rate than the official market rates available;

(b) if so, the reasons why such rates have been paid and the quantum of materials purchased during the last two years;

(c) whether this has been resulting in net loss of several lakhs of rupees, to the H. M. T.; and

(d) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). During the last two years Hindustan Machine Tools has purchased 19 tons of Copper from available sources on the lowest tender basis as the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India could not meet their requirements. Hindustan Machine Tools did not purchase any Lead during the last two years.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

H. M. T. Sales Officers and Agencies Functioning Abroad

4875. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sales Officers and agencies working abroad on behalf of the Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore;

(b) the amount of business turned out every year by these agencies and Sales Officers and payments made to them for the same;

(c) whether there is any duplication of agencies working abroad; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) Eight Sales Officers; and Twelve Agents.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Expenditure Incurred on R. B. Lal Committee on Compensation Claims

4876. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by the Railways on the R. B. Lal Committee on Compensation Claims?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) Rs. 84,540.18.

Mechanical Signal Maintainers Grade I on Northern Railway

4877. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Grade I Mechanical Signal Maintainers required in each

Division to work in big yards and line gangs of the Inspectors, as per General Manager Northern Railway letter No. 561E/225/ (EIIB) dated the 30th June 1965; and

(b) the existing strength of grade I Mechanical Signal Maintainers over the Northern Railway, Division-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SARI NANDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

New Electric Locomotive for High Speed Trains

4878. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation (R. D. S. O.) of the Indian Railways has developed a new design for an electric locomotive capable of hauling Passenger trains at 120 Km. and Goods Trains at 100 km speed; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by his Ministry in regard to meeting the future requirements of high speed Passenger bogies and heavy payload wagons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA):(a) Yes.

(b) Passenger coaches manufactured by ICF have already been cleared for speeds up to 120 Km. p. h. and are running on the Rajdhani Express. Coaches capable of running at still higher speeds are also being developed. Heavy payload wagons such as BOX, BCX, BOI, with payloads ranging upto 58 tonnes are already in use. Wagons with still higher payloads are being developed.

Transfer of the post of D. M. O. Sonapore to Varanasi Division (Northeast Frontier Railway)

4879. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beds in the North Eastern Railway Hospital, Sonapore;

(b) the beds occupancy ratio of indoor patients in this Hospital from May 1st 1969 to 30th April, 1970 and the daily attendance of employees and family members in the O. P. D. of the Hospital during this period;

(c) the criteria to create the post of D. M. O. in the Indian Railway Hospitals; and

(d) whether the post of D. M. O. in North-Eastern Railway Hospital, Sonapore is being shifted to Varanasi Division and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table House.

Capital and Assets of Cigarette Companies

4880. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the original capital employed by the following main foreign and Indian cigarette/tobacco manufacturers and their current assets:

- (i) Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd. & their sister concern, Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co.;
- (ii) Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd.;
- (iii) Golden Tobacco Co. Pvt. Ltd.;
- (iv) Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd.;
- (v) National Tobacco Co. of India Ltd.; and

(b) the names and addresses of Directors/ Partners of these Public/Private Limited Companies?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Facility of Travel to Railway Officers
on Privilege Passes & P. T. Os.**

4881. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2216 on the 11th August, 1970 regarding facility of travel to Railway Officers on Privilege Passes and P.T.Os. on Mail/Express trains, both long distance and short distance, and state :

(a) whether a copy each of the instructions issued by the various Railways in this behalf will be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) the reasons for permitting Officers to take their families while on tour, when such a facility is not available to other Central Government Officers; and

(c) whether any period has been laid down regarding the duration of tour when a touring officer can take his family to prevent any abuse of this facility and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) A copy of the instructions issued by the Railway Board to the General Managers of all Indian Railways regarding imposition of restriction on reservation of accommodation on trains on Privilege Passes/P.T.Os. during rush periods, is given in the statement attached. These instructions apply throughout the Indian Railways.

(b) The facilities of taking family is granted to Railway Officers proceeding on tour on the consideration that it becomes necessary to permit such Officers to take their family with them, if they so desire, as they may have to spend sometimes many days at a stretch at outstations during enquiries and line inspections and at places where there is no facility for boarding and lodging.

(c) No. The period for which a railway servant goes on tour is determined by the exigencies of railway working and has the approval of the railway servant's Controlling Officer.

Statement

*Facility of Travel to Railway Officers
on Privilege Passes/P.T.Os.*

Copy of Railway Board's letter No. 68—TGI/200/36 dated 1.5.1968 addressed to the General Managers of all Indian Railways.

Subject .—Restriction on reservation on passes and P.T.Os. during rush periods.

The following telegram issued on 30.4.1968 to all the General Managers is confirmed:—

“Board desire that during the ensuing summer rush, reservation of accommodation in all classes on Privilege Passes and P. T. Os. should be limited on all important Mail and Express trains on trunk routes (.) This limitation may be imposed in the form of quotas on such trains to be decided by Zonal Railways in the light of the availability of accommodation and the demand therefor (.)”

2. The Board's intention is that during busy seasons, when there is heavy demand for accommodation on important Mail and Express trains on trunk routes, there should be some limitation on the number of berths which can be reserved on Privilege Passes and P.T.Os. This limitation may be in the form of a suitable quota of berths/seats for Privilege Pass/P.T.O. holders. On occasions when a session of Parliament commences or closes, the accommodation required by Members of Parliament is likely to be heavy and on these occasions also the reservation of accommodation on Privilege Passes/P.T.Os. may be suitably curtailed.

3. Zonal Railways may go into the matter carefully in the light of the demand for accommodation on trains on the principal trunk routes and fix suitable quotas during rush periods taking into account the total availability of berths/seats etc., and the trend of demand for accommodation from the public. The periods during which the limitation should operate may also be decided by Zonal Railways in accordance with local conditions.

Restricted use of Saloons by Officers under 11-Point Programme

4882. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2286 on the 11th August, 1970, regarding 11-point Programme enunciated by him for restricting the use of Inspection carriages etc. by the Railway officers and giving them the concession to airconditioned travel and state whether a copy of the instructions issued by the Railway Board to the Railway Administrations on the subject is proposed to be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): A copy of letter No. 68TTIV/34 dated 8.6.70 containing instructions to the Railway Administrations regarding use of inspection carriages mainly for functional purposes is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Sub: *Use of Bogie Inspection Carriages.*

The Board have re-examined the use of Inspection Carriages and decided that:—

- (i) use of bogie Inspection Carriages should be mainly for functional purposes, e.g. Inspections, Enquiries, Investigations, etc.
- (ii) their use purely for purposes like attending a meeting or a conference at stations, where adequate facilities of Rest House are available, should normally be discouraged.

2. In line with the above policy, General Managers, Heads of Departments and other officers, including I.A. & A.S. officers and Additional Commissioners of Railway Safety when coming to Delhi only for attending a meeting or a conference or discussion, should normally not travel in Inspection Carriages.

Similarly, officers and Members of the Board, when going to the Headquarter station of a railway, for other than functional purposes, will normally not travel in Inspection Carriages.

3. The above restrictions will, however, not apply if inspection or other work has to be done enroute.

Re-Modelling of Mangalore Station and a Direct Line to the Goods-Shed

4883. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Goods Trains for Mangalore have to be halted at the main station before they are reversed and taken to the Goods-shed about a mile away;

(b) since this involves loss of time and congestion for Passenger trains, whether opportunity is being taken in the remodelling of the station for a direct line to the Goods-Shed, and, if so, the approximate estimate for this; and

(c) the details of the remodelling and when it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes; a proposal to avoid reception of goods trains into Mangalore Yard by providing a bye-pass to Bunder Goods Yard from Madras-Mangalore main line as a supplementary item to the remodelling scheme is already under examination and the approximate additional cost of this work is estimated to be Rs. 15 lakhs.

(c) In the remodelling scheme already sanctioned, it is proposed to provide an island platform, a foot over bridge and a covering for the island platform and extension to main platform. This work has just now been taken up and may take about 2 years for completion.

Delicensing of Smaller Industries

4884. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to delicense the smaller industries in the country;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Under the modified licensing policy recently announced, Small-scale units (i.e. units with plants and machinery worth Rs. 7.5 lakhs or less) continue to be exempt from licensing, except in respect of six specified industries where regulation is considered necessary irrespective of the Size of investment. As regards units with investments over Rs. 7.5 lakhs in terms of plant and machinery, the position prior to the changes recently announced was that undertakings engaged in certain industries were completely exempt from licensing and others were so exempt up to an investment limit of Rs. 25 lakhs in terms of land, buildings and machinery. After the modifications in licensing policy, while no industry is totally exempt from licensing, the investment limit for exemption from licensing has been raised to Rs. 1 Crore in terms of fixed assets in land, buildings and machinery. This exemption will be available to all undertakings other than those belonging to or controlled by the Larger Industrial Houses, foreign concerns and dominant undertakings, provided the foreign exchange requirements are within certain defined limits and the products are not those reserved for the small-scale units or proposed for development in the core sector. In view of the raising of the exemption limit a large number of small and medium industries can now be established in the country without a licence.

दिल्ली समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तें

4885. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि यदि दिल्ली समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्ड के एक कर्मचारी

की किसी मंत्रालय अथवा सरकारी कार्यालय में नियुक्ति की जाती है तो उसकी समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत पहले की सेवा को गिना नहीं जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) दिल्ली समाज कल्याण बोर्ड को समाप्त किये जाने की स्थिति में बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों को किस कार्यालय में खपाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथराव) : (क) राज्य समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्ड सरकारी कार्यालय अथवा सरकारी संगठन नहीं है। ऐसा होने से राज्य समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्ड में की गई सेवा को सरकारी सेवा नहीं समझा जा सकता। इस कारण ऐसी सेवा को सरकारी नियुक्ति के लिए नहीं गिना जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Creation of "Unclassified Gazetted Cadre under Class I Service" in the Railways

4886. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present classification of services or posts of the Central Government employees in Gazetted cadres falls only under two categories, viz. Class I and Class II;

(b) whether the unclassified Gazetted cadre under Class I service has been created recently only in his Ministry; and

(c) if so, the reasons for creation of a new Gazetted service only in his Ministry while the present trend is to narrow down the differences in the services?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The permanent Gazetted cadres on Railways are either in Class I or Class II.

(b) Temporary Officers recruited to fill temporary posts of Assistant Officers were

classified as Gazetted Officers - neither Class I nor Class II.

(c) No new Gazetted Service was created.

Confirmation of Temporary Staff

4887. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are contemplating confirmation of temporary staff with 5 years of service immediately even by converting temporary posts of more than 3 years duration into permanent ones; and

(b) if so, whether a similar procedure is proposed to be adopted in the case of temporary officers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Promotion of Temporary Officers to Higher Grades

4888. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on Railways the cadre strength in Junior Scale has been so fixed as to allow a continuous flow of promotion from Assistant Officers grade to higher grades after a given period of Service as per rule 109 (R) (C) of the Indian Railways Establishment Code, Vol. I;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and if the reply to part (a) above be in affirmative, the reasons for the breach of this fundamental principle of the Railway Service in the case of temporary officers who have been stagnating in their initial recruitment grade after 12 to 14 years of service; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that temporary officers also get promotion to higher grades after a given period of service as in the case of so called Class I officers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The cadre strength in Junior Scale of Railway Services, Class I is fixed in accordance with Rule 109 (2) (c) of the Indian Railway Establishment Code, Vol. I.

(b) Temporary Officers are not included in Railway Services, Class I.

(c) Temporary Assistant Officers are eligible for consideration for appointment to Railway Services, Class I against a fixed quota of vacancies after they have been found fit for such appointment by the Departmental Promotion Committee of the Union Public Service Commission. Temporary Officers who are deemed fit are also eligible for promotion in an officiating capacity against Senior Scale posts.

Steel Production Targets

4889. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the targets of steel production (both ingot and finished steel) set in the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) were not fulfilled even in 1969-70; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Third Five Year Plan provided for an installed capacity of 10.2 million tonnes, and for actual production by the end of the Plan period of 9.2 million tonnes of mild steel ingots. As against this, the installed capacity of the main producers in 1969-70 was 8.9 million ingot tonnes and the actual production was 6.33 million ingot tonnes.

(b) The reasons for not achieving the Third Five Year Plan target are :—

(i) delay in execution of the Bokaro Steel Project; and

(ii) production in the main steel plants being below the level of instal-

led capacity for a variety of reasons, including unsatisfactory industrial relations.

Restricted Reservation for Railway Staff

4890. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2216 on the 11th August, 1970 regarding reservations for Railway staff and state :

(a) the reasons for not restricting the reservations for Railway staff on Railway Passes/P. T. Os., to 10 per cent of the accommodation on any train in each class;

(b) the approximate loss on fares for 10 per cent, 15 per cent and 20 per cent reservations, respectively, according to statistics of last year and whether Government propose that this should be added to the emoluments of the Railway staff; and

(c) the maximum percentage of reservation considered necessary by the Railway Board and whether it is proposed to instruct Zonal Administrations to restrict to this percentage?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) In order to ensure that available accommodation on important Mail/Express trains is not unduly taken up by holders of Privilege Passes/P.T.Os., suitable restrictions are already being imposed by Railways for reservation on Privilege Passes/P.T.Os., taking into account the total availability of berths/seats etc. and the trend of demand for accommodation from the public in respect of each train.

(b) and (c). No specific percentage has been or is proposed to be laid down for reservation of rail accommodation on Privilege passes/P.T.Os. The number of berths/seats set aside for reservation on Privilege Passes/P.T.Os. and the reservations made vary from train to train depending upon the pattern of demand for reservations and the number of Privilege Pass/P.T.O. holders seeking reservation by a particular train. Government look upon the grant of these concessions to

railway servants not as a loss, but as some thing to which they are legitimately eligible as part of their service conditions and as such there is no question of any loss having been suffered by the Government by the grant of this concession.

Connecting Jaipur with Broad Gauge Line

4891. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to connect Jaipur with a broad gauge line in view of the long demand of the area; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Due to lack of traffic and financial justification the proposal for providing a broad gauge rail connection to Jaipur is not being considered at present.

Avenues of promotion of A.M.Os. (Specialists) on Railways

4892. SHRI MASURIYA DIN : SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the A.M.O. Specialists on Railways are also recruited in the lower grade applicable to base cadre Doctors and that their avenues of promotion are barely 02.6 per cent and that too not in their own specialist cadre ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for improving the lot of A.M.O. (Specialists) especially when in CHS—their is a separate specialist cadre?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) On Railways, there is no separate cadre for specialists. Doctors with specialist qualifications are recruited by the Union Public Service Commission along with other A.M. Os. All A.M.Os. including specialists are eligible for promotion as D.M.Os.

(b) The hierarchical pattern of Railways is different from that of CHS. It is not possible to change the existing pattern exclusively for the Medical Department.

Compensation to Railway Doctors in lieu of Working on Gazetted Holidays

4893. SHRI MASURIYA DIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Officers including the Railway Doctors are entitled to only 12 days casual leave ;

(b) whether only the Railway Officers have more or less-off from routine work on Second Saturdays, Sundays and Gazetted holidays and can also avail them as holidays ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the Railways Doctors are not treated the same way as other Railway Officers in respect of the holidays mentioned in part (b) above.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a). Yes.

(b) and (c). The Railway officers including doctors are entitled to holidays on Second Saturdays, Sundays and other Gazetted holidays, subject to exigencies of work. They are not entitled to any compensation for working on Sundays and other holidays when required.

Re-organisation of Cadres of Assistant Surgeons and Old A.M.Os. on the Pattern of C.H.S.

4894. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present unbalanced cadre in the Railway Doctors case—resulting in stagnation in the base-cadre is due to the fact that in the categories of Assistant Surgeon and old AMO prior to 1st January, 1966 were re-organised on the 1st January, 1966 by merging those categories into one category called AMO ;

(b) whether the corresponding categories in the C.H.S. i.e. category of Assistant Surgeon and Junior Staff Surgeon were on the other hand re-organised into three cadres called G.D.M.O. Gr. II, G.D.M.O. Gr. I and Specialist Cadre ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why in the Railways the categories of Assistant Surgeon and old A.M.Os. were also not reorganised into the three cadres on the lines of the C.H.S. ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Prior to 1.1.1966 Doctors possessing Degree qualifications were being recruited as Assistant Surgeons in the non-gazetted cadre. It was decided to liberalise grades and service conditions of the Medical Graduates and the posts of Assistant Surgeons held by Medical Graduates were upgraded as Assistant Medical Officers Class II from 1.1.1966.

(b) In the C.H.S. there are General Duty Doctors, Grade II and Grade I and a cadre of Specialists.

(c) The organisational pattern of hierarchical structure of Railway Services is different from that in the C.H.S.

Selection of Stenographers on Railways for Higher Grade

4895. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4310 on the 25th March, 1969 regarding selection of stenographers for Higher Grade and state whether in the two selections for the post of Stenographers grade Rs.210—425 held in Headquarters Office of the Northern Railway in 1967 and 1969, all the posts applied for were taken into consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): All the existing and anticipated vacancies in the category of Stenographers in scale Rs.210—425, calculated as per prescribed rules, were taken into consideration in conducting the two selections held in 1967 and 1969.

Residential Accommodation to Stenographers of Indian Railways

4896. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4995 on the 26th August, 1969, regarding residential accommodation to Stenographers of the Indian Railways and state :

(a) whether Government are considering to issue instructions to all the Zonal Railways to treat the category of Stenographers as 'essential' as this category has been declared so for the purpose of allotment of accommodation on several Zonal Railways;

(b) if not, the reasons for different standard being applied on different Zones for the same set of employees ; and

(c) whether it does not tantamount to discrimination against some employees of the same category and under the overall control of one Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Since the local conditions vary from Railway to Railway, it is not feasible to formulate rigid rules for uniform application on the Railways in the matter of classification of staffs as 'essential' and 'non-essential' for the purpose of allotment of quarters. Accordingly, it has been left to the Railways to frame their own rules keeping in view the varying conditions local conditions obtaining on each system.

कोटा (पश्चिमी रेलवे) में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए औषधालय

4897 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन के अधिकांश कर्मचारी तथा कारखानों के मजदूर नगर में रहते हैं और वहां पर कोई औषधालय न होने के कारण उन्हें बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहां पर उनके लिये एक औषधालय खोलने का है जैसा कि अजमेर, जयपुर तथा अन्य स्थानों पर किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक खोला जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). कोटा में रेलवे बस्ती के रेलवे क्वार्टरों में 1873 रेल कर्मचारी रहते हैं। इनके अलावा 3762 कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जो रेलवे बस्ती से बाहर प्राइवेट मकानों में कोटा शहर में या उससे बाहर रहते हैं। कोटा में निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं पहले से मौजूद हैं :—

(i) मंडल अस्पताल, कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन से एक मील की दूरी पर केन्द्र में स्थित है। यहां रेलवे बस्ती, शहर से बाहर और अन्यत्र रहने वाले कर्मचारी आसानी से पहुंच सकते हैं। कोटा के मंडल अस्पताल के बहिरंग-रोगी विभाग में तीन डाक्टर हैं और यह औषधालय के रूप में काम करता है।

(ii) लोको शेड में एक स्वास्थ्य यूनिट है जिसमें एक डाक्टर है। लोको बस्ती के कर्मचारियों तथा लोको शेड में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए वह औषधालय का काम करता है और

(iii) कोटा के कारखाने में प्रथमोपचार का एक केन्द्र भी है जहां एक डाक्टर और आवश्यक कर्मचारी हैं, लोको कर्मचारियों के लिए यह भी औषधालय का काम करता है।

कोटा एक सुविकसित शहर है जहां आने-जाने के लिए वाहन पर्याप्त रूप में उपलब्ध हैं। चूंकि वर्तमान सुविधाएं पर्याप्त हैं और कोटा में तैनात कर्मचारी वहां आसानी से पहुंच सकते

है, अतः वर्तमान सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने का औचित्य नहीं है।

Tax load on Automobiles

4898. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take to reduce the tax load of 45 per cent on automobiles ;

(b) the reasons why the design of the Ambassador Car which is 30 years old has not been allowed to be changed ; and

(c) the reasons why there is no quality control of components including reasonable ceiling prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA) : (a) There is, at present, no proposal under the consideration of Government to reduce Central taxes on automobiles.

(b) It is only recently that Messrs Hindustan Motors, the manufacturers of Ambassador car have approached Government for permission to take up the manufacture of a new model of car. Their proposal is, at present, under examination.

(c) Most of the automobile components in the organised sector are being manufactured in collaboration with reputed foreign firms and their products are expected to conform to the standards of quality laid down by the collaborators. The Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee had made a number of recommendations for improving the quality of automobile ancillaries manufactured in the country. These recommendations have also been brought to the notice of the automobile ancillary manufacturers for compliance.

In view of the fact that automobile ancillaries total a large number and a large number of firms are manufacturing auto-

mobile ancillaries, it is not considered feasible to control the prices of all automobile ancillaries. However, in order to augment the availability of automobile ancillaries of quality at reasonable Prices and to formulate healthy competition in the matter of price and quality, Government propose to licence additional units in this field.

Low Payment to Casual Workers Employed in Engineering Department of Vijayawada Division (South Central Railway)

4899. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 10,000 casual workers are employed in the Engineering Department of the Vijayawada Division of the South Central Railway ; and

(b) whether they are paid Rs.2 and Rs. 1.75 (male and female, respectively) per day which contravenes the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). 8875 casual labour are employed in the Engineering Department of the Vijayawada Division of the South Central Railway and 757 of these who are working in the employments specified in the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act 1948 are being paid at the statutory daily minimum wage rate of Rs.2.60 and Rs.2.40 per day in different areas. The remaining 8118 employees who are not covered by the Minimum Wages Act are paid at the rates mentioned below :

At Vijayawada		In other areas of the Vijayawada Division	
Per day		Per day	
Male	Rs.2.37		Rs.2.17
Female	Rs.1.90		Rs.1.73

These rates payable to casual labour in non-scheduled employments are the revised rates fixed by the Railway Administration in May '70 keeping in view the wage rates prescribed by the local authorities.

Running of Rail Car between Bangalore and Mysore

4900. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of running a Railway Car between Bangalore and Mysore is pending since October 1968;

(b) since when the trial started and how many Officers of the Southern Railway and the Railway Board participated in the trial since then; and

(c) what is the reason for the delay in running the Rail Car ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Prototype railcars were built by Integral Coach Factory in December, 68 and have been put on proving trials on the Bangalore-Mysore section.

(b) Preliminary running tests were conducted on the Tambaram-Villupuram section commencing from December, 68. Thereafter proving trials were commenced on Bangalore-Mysore section from March 1969 under the supervision of Officers of the Research, Designs & Standards Organisation, Lucknow, Southern Railway and Integral Coach Factory, Madras, along with the representatives of M/s. Kirloskar Pneumatic Co. Ltd. and their sub-contractors. The number of officers supervising the trials varied from time to time according to need.

(c) Railcars with indigenously developed power packs, transmission and control equipment have been built for the first time in this country. In a development work of this type, considerable matching of equipment purchased from different sources is necessary. The teething troubles which have been experienced are being progressively overcome by undertaking such modifications as are found necessary by actual trials. The railcars will be put into commercial use as soon as their performance is proved in service.

High Speed Trains between Mysore and Chamarajanagar (Southern Railway)

4901. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempts have been made to speed up the trains between Mysore and Chamarajanagar in the Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The maximum permissible speed on this Branch line section is already 75 Kilometre per hour between Mysore Chamarajanagar town (25.28 KMs) and 40 Kilometre per hour between Nanjangud Town and Chamarajanagar (35.5 KMs). Since, however, there is a restriction of 65 Kilometre per hour for the YL class engines working passenger trains on this section, the booked speed of the trains is 58.5 Kilometre per hour between Mysore and Nanjangud Town. The booked speed between Nanjangud Town and Chamarajanagar is 36 Kilometre per hour. The booked speed between Nanjangud Town and Chamarajanagar can perhaps be raised by relaying the section, but since the traffic density is less than 1 million GTKM per annum, relaying of the section for the purpose of raising the speed, is not considered justified. The only scope for speeding up trains is by deletion of some of the existing stoppages which may not be welcomed by the majority of the rail users on this branch.

Railway Bridge over Kabini River near Nanjangud

4902. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a new Railway Bridge across the Kabini near Nanjangud as the existing Rail cum-road bridge has become old and insecure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) No. The condition of the present rail-cum-road bridge near Nanjangud Town station is quite sound.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Steel Billets to Small Scale Industries

4903. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D. G. T. D. has taken a decision that small-scale steel Re-rollers not can be technically eligible to get steel billets;

(b) whether steel billets are being given to the members of the Steel Re-rolling Mills Association consisting of large scale re-rollers approved by the D. G. T. D.; and

(c) whether the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries had issued circulars to the State Governments to encourage re-rollers in small scale sector, and if so, how the raw material needs of small scale re-rollers are going to be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) No, Sir. The development of steel re-rolling industry is the responsibility of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering and not that of the D. G. T. D.

(b) The allocation of Steel Billets is done by the Iron and Steel Controller to re-rollers registered with him. D. G. T. D. does not come into the picture.

(c) The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries has not issued any such circular.

Grants to Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board

4904. SHRI ACHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of grant sanctioned to the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board this year for financial assistance to various new and old Voluntary Organisations and Institutions for running pre-Primary Schools, Bal Bari Mahila Mandal, Condensed Courses and other projects has been less than that sanctioned last year by the Central Social Welfare Board;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Central Social Welfare Board for sanctioning more grants for the various projects of the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board, and

(d) if so, the time by which the grants will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Allocation for the programme of condensed course for Adult Women was, however, maintained at the last year's level.

(b) Over-all resource limitations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Broad gauge line from Guntur to Hyderabad (South Central Railway)

4905. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a broad gauge line from Guntur to Hyderabad (South Central Railway) via NadiKudi;

(b) whether the preliminary survey has been completed;

(c) if so, the estimated amount of expenditure involved; and

(d) when the work is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (d). The

field work for the Engineering and Traffic Surveys for Secunderabad Nadikude broad gauge line and conversion of the Guntur Macherla meter gauge section into broad gauge have been completed and the estimates and reports are under compilation. The cost of the project will become known only after the finalisation of the estimates and survey reports. These are expected to be submitted by the Railway to the Railway Board's Office by the end of this year. Construction of this project is dependent upon the results of the surveys, availability of funds and the priority this work will merit vis-a-vis other similar proposals.

Conversion of Guntur-Macherla Metre Gauge Line into Broad Gauge (South Central Railway)

4906. **SHRI ESWARA REDDY:** Will The Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the Guntur-Macherla metre gauge line into broad gauge line;

(b) if so, whether the survey has been completed; and

(c) when the work will commence and the estimated amount of expenditure for the conversion of the line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (c). The field work for the Engineering and Traffic Surveys for Secunderabad-Nadikude broad gauge line and conversion of the Guntur-Macherla metre gauge section into broad gauge has been completed and the estimates and reports are under compilation. The cost of the project will become known only after the finalisation of the estimates and survey reports. These are expected to be submitted by the Railway to the Railway Board's Office by the end of this year. Construction of this projects is dependent upon the results of the surveys, availability of funds and the priority this work will merit vis-a-vis other similar proposal.

Leakage in use of Coal and Diesel by Railways

4907. **SHRI HEM RAJ:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there is a heavy leakage in the use of coal and diesel by the Railways; and

(b) if so, whether any economy drive has been started in this regard and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) There is no heavy leakage in the use of coal and diesel oil by the Railways.

(b) Although various measures for effecting economy in the use of fuel have been in force on the Railways, a special fuel economy drive has been launched recently. It is too early to assess the results.

Commerical Clerks, Ticket Collectors, Travelling Ticket Examiners, Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters on Indian Railways

4908. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Commerical Clerks; Ticket Collectors-Travelling Ticket Examiners, Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters. Accounts Clerks employed on the Indian Railways separately on each Railway and in the grades Rs. 110-200/150-240, Rs. 205-280, Rs. 250-380, Rs. 335-425, Rs. 375-475 and Rs. 450-575;

(b) the total number of Commerical Inspectors, Chief Ticket Examiners, Transportation Inspectors, Travelling Inspectors of Accounts employed on the Railways separately on each Railway as well as in different grades as referred to in para (a) above;

(c) what is the percentage distribution of posts in each grade of employees as referred to above; and

(d) the variations, if any, and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Please see statement [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4131/70] laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Please see statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4131/70].

in library.

(c) Please see statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4131 /70]

(d) The percentage distribution of posts in the various grades of different categories has been fixed taking into consideration the nature of duties and responsibilities attached to the posts in the cadre, as also other career prospects available for each category. Since the duties and responsibilities and other career prospects differ, the percentages cannot be uniform.

Working hours in Jagadhari Railway Workshop (Northern Railway)

4909. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for fixing more working hours in the Jagadhari Railway Workshop as compared to the working hours laid down in the Amritsar and Lucknow Railway Workshops (Northern Railway) and also in the Liluah Railway Workshop (Eastern Railway); and

(b) whether Government propose to reduce the working hours of the Jagadhari Railway Workshop to the level of the Liluah Railway Workshop, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) and (b). Under the extant policy all Railway Workshops are required to work 48 hours per week. Government have, however, decided that such Railway workshops as have been working for less than the above limit according to their long-standing, traditional and historical practice, should continue to follow the same practice. Accordingly, the Jagadhari Railway Workshop of the Northern Railway which is a new workshop, is required to work for 48 hours, whereas the other

three workshops reerred to are required to work for 45, 45 and 42½ hours respectively, according to their long standing practice. It is not proposed to bring down the working hours at Jagadhari to the level of those observed in the Liluah workshop on the Eastern Railway, because the prescribed working hours in any Railway Workshop is 48, except in those which are governed by traditional practice.

Filling up of Posts of Doctors on Indian Railways

4910. **SHRI HEM RAJ:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of the Railway Doctors in different Zones and their Divisions, Zone-wise and Division-wise;

(b) the number of posts which are permanently filled up and which are being filled up on ad hoc basis for the last three years, i.e. from 1968, to 1970, Zone-wise and Division-wise; and

(c) the causes of their not being permanently filled up ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Government's Policy to Meet Demand for Know-How

4911. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government to meet the increasing demand for fresh know-how; and

(b) the reaction of Government to the survey reports on process plants submitted by the Joint Indo-British Mission in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI-M.R. KRISHNA): (a). Government's policy is to make every effort for the

development and utilisation of indigenous know-how and processes to the fullest extent practicable with a view to making Indian industries progressively less and less dependent on foreign know-how. Government, however, continues to recognise the value and necessity of foreign technical collaboration, particularly in sophisticated fields of manufacture, and import of foreign technology is allowed in those cases where it is considered essential. Technical collaboration agreements are usually approved only for a period of 5 years from commencement of production so as to ensure the absorption of such know-how by Indian units as early as possible and also to encourage the establishment of adequate Research & Development facilities by Indian manufacturing units. Request for extension of collaboration agreements are considered only in those cases where new development or new item of manufacture are involved.

(b) The recommendations of the Joint Indo-British Mission would have to be considered within the framework of the policy mentioned above. No changes are contemplated in this policy.

Deposit of Advance with Joint Plant Committee

4912. **SHRI K. N. TIWARY** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed for an advance to Joint Plant Committee of 15 per cent of the value of the indents received by them, and they are asking the indentors to deposit the same with the Joint Plant Committee; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). In terms of Government's Resolution dated 22-5-70 the Joint Plant Committee, was to prescribe the financial and other formalities to be completed by various classes of indentors. Joint Plant Committee, Calcutta, has recently issued a Press note indicating

certain relaxations of the stipulation for earnest money, a copy of which is given in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Joint Plant Committee

RELAXATION OF STIPULATION FOR EARNST MONEY

Keeping in view of the interest of the actual consumers, the small industries and the traders, JPC has decided to relax the stipulation for payment of earnest money along with indents for steel items in accordance with certain broad principles aimed at ensuring equitable distribution and prevention of over indenting.

Complete exemption has been granted in the case of Government Departments, both Central and States, Public Sector Undertakings, Civic and other Semi-Government bodies, Associated Companies and Fabricators Contractors of the main producers, foreign Embassies in India and parties in neighbouring countries against Quota Certificates and for steel items distributed on annual entitlement system.

Exemption for State Government organisations like the SSI or Agro-Industries Corporation will be granted only in case of non-flat categories and for flat categories the ceiling for exemption will be worked out on the basis of plannings made by the Joint Plant Committee in 1969-70 plus 25% minus the backlog as on June 1, 1970 or 1000 tonnes whichever is higher. Beyond this ceiling the earnest money has to be paid at the rate of 5% of the value of the material indented for.

For actual users (established customers), exemption will be granted on the basis of the best year's despatches out of the last three financial years' i. e. 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 from all the producers plus 10% representing a scope of expansion for the units and after deducting the outstanding orders as on June 1, 1970 subject to a minimum of 200 tonnes including backlogs. Beyond this ceiling earnest money will have to

be deposited at the rate of 10% of the value of the materials indented for.

In the case of new units of actual users, who have been defined as those who did not receive any planning note from the Joint Plant Committee upto August 1, 1970, a total quantity of 60,000 tonnes for the period ending June 1, 1971, will be placed with the Development Commissioner (SSI), New Delhi. He will be requested to give a state-wise break-up for this quantity which will be followed by a unit-wise allocation. Beyond the ceiling thus fixed, earnest money will have to be deposited by the new units of actual users at the rate of 10% instead of 15% as fixed earlier. For availing of the benefit of this exemption, these units, however, will have to furnish affidavit and a certificate from the Director of Industries that their factory is complete and ready for operation along with a list of machinery and equipment.

For established traders, who received despatches from the main steel producers upto June, 1, 1970, the ceiling of exemption will be worked out on the basis of the best year's despatches out of the last three financial years from all producers after deducting the outstanding orders or 5000 tonnes whichever is less. Where the despatches were less than 200 tonnes, the exemption will be for 200 tonnes after deducting the outstandings. Beyond this ceiling, earnest money has to be paid at the rate of 15% instead of 25% as fixed earlier.

While no exemption has been granted for new traders, the percentage of earnest money has been reduced from 25% to 15%.

For the purpose of calculating the percentage of earnest money, the prices of different steel items per tonne may be taken as follows:

Bars, Roads, Flats, Structural and light rails—Rs 800

Plates—Rs. 1000, HR coils and HR sheets—Rs. 1100, CR coils and CR sheets—Rs. 1300, GC. GP sheets—Rs. 1800 and Untested rails—500.

The ceiling for the above relaxation will be valid for the period ending June 1, 1971.

Leave Reserve in the Signal Department Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

4913. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Leave Reserve Assistant Signal Inspector and the leave reserve staff for Block Maintainers are being utilised vice long term vacancies caused by staff attending training courses with the result that the staff is not given timely leave in the Delhi Division;

(b) whether in the Signal and Telecommunications Department all over Indian Railways, the Leave Reserve staff is similarly being utilised for vacant posts on account of administrative reasons and whether the staff is deprived of the privilege of getting leave in time; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Leave Reserve posts are not being utilised against regular vacancies excepting in certain isolated cases where there has been unavoidable delay in filling up vacancies. Trainee posts are also being sanctioned wherever necessary. As a result thereof, staff are not normally being deprived of the privilege of getting leave in time.

Booking Clerk Required to Attend Brake Van on Certain Stations (Western Railway)

4914. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that at certain Stations on the Western Railway, such as Rani, Falna, Jawai, Bandh, Sarupganj, Sirohi Road, etc., the Booking Office remains closed at the time of arrival of trains as the Booking Clerk is also required to attend the Brake Van;

(b) whether Government are also aware that on these stations the passengers are coming from the nearby villages by buses which are generally coming at the nick of the train time;

(c) when the Booking Clerk is supposed to book the passengers why he has been utilised in other work leaving the passengers to wait on the counters or to travel without ticket;

(d) whether Government propose to issue suitable instructions in this regard; and

(e) whether Government also propose to take suitable action against the Railway Officers who have failed to remove the difficulties of the public by inspecting stations frequently?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The buses generally arrive 10 to 15 minutes before the scheduled arrival of trains. All the passengers are booked within the available time for which purpose the booking window is sometimes kept open right upto the arrival of trains. However, on arrival of trains, the booking clerk attends to the brake van as provision of separate staff for parcel work is not justified.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Additional Staff for Parcel Office, Bilimora (Western Railway)

4915. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff in the Parcel Office of Bilimora Station of the Western Railway is much less than required as per work load and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if not, the total work load of the station from 1st January to 30th June, 1970, i. e. number of Parcel Way bill issued, number of Parcels booked, number of Parcel Way bills received, number of parcels received, number of Luggage tickets issued and packages booked, number of luggage tickets and packages delivered separately for each month;

(c) the total number of staff required at the station according to the yard-stick and work referred to in Part (b) above;

(d) the deficiency, if any, and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the particulars of the officer responsible for the deficiency and when it is likely to be recouped?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a), (c), (d) and (e). According to the existing work-load in the Parcel Office of Bilimora Station three posts are required against the existing strength of two. Action to create the third post has been taken.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Total workload at Bilimora station from 1st January to 30th June, 1970

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
Number of Parcel Way bill issued	6250	5250	6600	5000	6500	5600
Number of Parcels booked	28550	28000	29950	30130	20900	23307
Number of Parcel Way bill received	8000	7500	7480	6000	6950	6130
Number of Parcels received	21950	15650	15000	13110	15362	16973
Luggage Tickets Issued	400	300	200	300	300	300
Packages booked	2000	1590	1420	1440	1500	1570
Luggage Tickets delivered	150	148	180	100	210	200
Packages delivered	750	592	720	500	480	1000

Revision of Certain 'B' Grade Drivers of Ajmer Division (Western Railway)

4916. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that twenty-six Drivers 'B' Grade working in the Ajmer Division of the Western Railway have been ordered reversion recently;

(b) if so, the names of the Drivers who have been ordered reversion, along with the exact date from which these persons were officiating in (B) Grade, separately;

(c) whether some of them have been reverted even after six or seven years successful officiating in the 'B' grade;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by Government to check such irregular orders?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) 19 Drivers Grade 'C' officiating as Drivers 'B' have been reverted.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). The staff who had been promoted to officiate as Drivers Grade 'B', on *ad-hoc* basis, and were not selected in the Selection for the post of Driver Grade 'B' held in 1969-70 have been reverted to make room for the selected persons.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Names		Date from which officiating as Driver 'B'
1	2	3
1.	Shri Daud Hussain	24.6.1965
2.	Shri J.F. Mac Mohan	20.5.1965
3.	Shri Y.D. Massey	13.4.1964
4.	Shri Govind Ram Gopal	16.12.1963
5.	Shri Mangilal Champalal	19.12.1963
6.	Shri Raghuraj Singh T.	18.7.1965

1	2	3
7.	Shri Prahlad Dass N.	18.12.1963
8.	Shri Kanhaiyalal K.	20.1.1965
9.	Shri Chunnailal G.	24.1.1964
10.	Shri Sri Kishan Mangilal	20.1.1964
11.	Shri Dheera Ragha	30.3.1964
12.	Shri S.S. Wilson	23.9.1967
13.	Shri Sohanlal Rammur	12.3.1964
14.	Shri Chandulal K.	20.5.1965
15.	Shri Shiv Prasad P.	22.6.1969
16.	Shri Baldeo G.	3.7.1969
17.	Shri Gulam Sabbir H.	19.6.1969
18.	Shri Heeralal B.	30.6.1969
19.	Shri Ramchandra Shankerlal	5.2.1969

Commercial Clerks on Southern, Eastern and Northern Railways

4917. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1318 on the 3rd March, 1970 regarding Commercial Clerks on the Southern, Eastern and Northern Railways and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time likely to be taken to collect the information?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (d). Please see the statements 'A' and 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4132/70.]

Strike on Indian Railways

4918. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) since January, 1970 till date, how many times there has been strike on the Railways;

(b) the name of the Railways, Place, period and the number of Railway employees who took part in these strikes;

(c) the reasons for the said strikes and the total loss suffered by the Railways;

(d) whether the strikes were due to harassment of the employees by the officers and also due to refusal by officers to have negotiations with their Associations; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to avert any such strikes in future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) Any steps taken by Government alone would not prevent recurrence of such incidents. Employees should have recourse only to established channels for redressal of their grievances and not resort to sporadic action.

Issue of Licences for Manufacture of Steel Billets

4919. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted a licence for the manufacture of steel billets in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue such licences to industrial development corporations in the other States also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A letter of intent was issued by the Ministry of Industrial Development on the 24th July, 1970 in favour of M/s. Steel Complex Ltd., Feroke, Kerala for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Calicut in Kerala State for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes of mild, medium carbon and spring steel billets per annum based on the Electric Arc Furnace-Continuous casting process. The Letter of Intent will be converted into an Industrial licence, if the firms satisfies all the conditions laid down in the Letter of Intent.

(b) It is for the State Industrial Development Corporations or other parties to apply for industrial licences. Decisions will be taken on all such applications according to the prescribed procedures.

Survey for Railway Lines from Trivandrum to Tirunelveli Via Nagercoil and from Nagercoil to Kanyakumari

4920. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any survey for the laying of Railway lines from Trivandrum to Tirunelveli via Nagercoil and from Nagercoil to Kanyakumari;

(b) if so, what are the results thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Reports of updating of the earlier Engineering and Traffic Survey Reports for Tirunelveli-Cape Comor in-Trivandrum via Nagercoil, Metre Gauge rail link and fresh survey for alternative Broad Gauge alignment have just been submitted by the Southern Railway. This line would be about 164.02 Kms. for Broad Gauge and 167.10 Kms. for Metre Gauge, in length and has been estimated to cost about Rs. 14.53 crores (gross) for Broad Gauge line and about Rs. 12.99 crores (gross) for Metre Gauge alignment. The reports are, at present, under the examination of the Railway Board. A decision regarding the construction of this project will be taken after the examination of the reports is completed. The actual construction of this project is, however, dependent upon the availability of funds and the priority this work will merit *vis-a-vis* other similar proposals.

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 8510 dated 5-5-1970 re: Distinction between Personnel of Railway Protection Force and Special Force

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : 2 (i)—Railway-wise

Battalion-wise numerical distribution of the Railway Protection Force/Railway Protection Special Force personnel is given below:—

Railway Protection Force

Railway	No. of Personnel
SOUTH-CENTRAL	3,179
GRAND TOTAL	57,658

12 hrs.

RE. POINT OF ORDER

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN (Kanakapura): On a point of order. Last time when you admitted the calling attention on the drought situation, we pleaded with you that a full discussion should be held. You directed that we should write to you, and we wrote to you, but up till now we have not heard anything from you. Today there is a calling attention on the same subject again. I would like to submit that there should have been a full discussion on the floor of the House. There is a serious situation in some of the States, particularly Mysore, Bihar, Rajasthan and U. P. So, I request that you should allow a full discussion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I would like to support the point of order raised by my hon. friend regarding the procedure followed about the admission of calling attention motions. I am not opposing the discussion on the drought situation, she is entitled to raise it, but I am on the procedure adopted. In the previous calling attention I raised the same subject, and again it forms the subject of this calling attention. I would like to know whether it is according to the rules of procedure, i.e. Why we demand a full Discussion. I would request that the hon. Speaker may kindly allot some time for a full discussion of the drought situation in the country.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : I would like thave your ruling on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You get up on a point of order and make a submission. What ruling should I give? It is not a point of order, it is a submission.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : You directed us last time that we should submit a motion. We have done so.

MR. SPEAKER: I am really very sorry. All of you, the people who are youngsters, must know what is the difference between a point of order and a submission.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : On a point of order. I am not against Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha bringing an important motion before the House, she should be permitted, but she should be permitted in another form. (*Interruptions*) This is the tradition and this is the rule that one subject is allowed to be raised through a calling attention motion in a session only once. It cannot be repeated over and over again. My submission is that a discussion should be allowed either under rule 193 or under rule 184.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is the same subject. I had mentionsd U P. and Bihar. The proceedings are here.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it, whether it is our mistake, and I will explain it to the House. But why are you so angry at Tarkeshwariji.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Before I call the attention of the Minister, may I submitt for the information of the hon. Members that last time on the calling attention motion the hon. Minister deliberately left out Bihar and U.P. Hence this second calling attention (*Interruptions*).

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN BIHAR
AND OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Brah) : I call the attention of the hon.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported drought conditions in Bihar, Eastern U.P. and other parts of the country."

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The House will kindly recall that I made a statement in this House on 18th August, 1970 regarding the drought situation in some parts of the country. As I mentioned at that time, the drought situation in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal had eased considerably, and Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir too had received good rains. Only in parts of Bihar and Mysore, the rainfall was inadequate. Large number of Blocks from South Bihar are reported to have deficient rainfall. Bihar Government has been requested to report about the situation.

According to the latest information gathered from the Government of Bihar this morning before I came to this House, drought conditions exist in nine districts, namely, Patna, Gaya, Sahabad, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Santhal Paraganas, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh and Palamau. 90 blocks are reported to have been affected in the above nine districts. However, the position is expected to improve if rains are received within the next few days.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : On a point of order. We have received a copy of the statement at quarter to 12 O'clock and there is no mention of the points which the hon. Minister is now making. The other day you gave your ruling that the statement must be made available to the House. I should like to have your ruling on this.

अध्यक्ष-सहोदय : मिनिस्टर स्टेटमेंट पढ़ रहे हैं। टेबिल पर जो रखा है क्या उसी पर डिस्कशन होना है ? टेबिल पर जो रखा है उसमें कुछ फर्क हो सकता है क्योंकि मिनिस्टर को उसमें इम्प्रूवमेंट करने और लेटेस्ट बात कहने का हक रहता है।... (अध्यक्ष) ...

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Before I came to the House I collected this information and I am giving this information to the hon. Members. I have added to the information which was provided in the Statement.

In Uttar Pradesh, in some tehsils of Allahabad, Varanasi and Mirzapore, in addition to a few pockets in other parts of the State, the current paddy crop has been seriously affected by inadequate rainfall. It is apprehended that drought conditions may develop in these areas if the monsoon does not behave normally during the remaining period of the current season.

The primary responsibility for organising relief rests with the State Governments, The Central Government step in to assist the State Governments as per established procedure. No communication has so far been received from the Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in pursuance of the procedure that has been evolved for Central assistance.

So far the rainfall of the South West monsoon all over the country except some areas in U.P. and Bihar has been satisfactory. And I should like to reiterate that the situation is well under control, and that Governments, both at the Centre and in the States, will continue to be vigilant, and ensure the provision of adequate and timely relief wherever found necessary.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The drought situation is a serious situation affecting so many districts and blocks as the hon. Minister has pointed out. According to the figures of the State Government in the unfortunate floods in North Bihar crops on nearly 9.50 lakhs of acres were destroyed and 88.30 lakhs of people were affected. After this severe drought in South Bihar, as the hon. Minister himself pointed out, had affected about 90 blocks and 9,000 sq. miles and a population of 80 lakhs. Normal transplantation had not gone on; in some places it is 15 per cent, in others 30 per cent and the maximum percentage, in Palamau, was only 50 per cent.

The transplantation did not go beyond 50 per cent. Now the situation is that even

though transplantation has taken place in that area, because of the drought even that crop has been virtually destroyed and if we do not get the *hatia* rain the situation will become so serious that the notorious famine which was seen in Bihar in 1966 and the same situation are likely to be repeated. Paddy crop to the extent of 20 lakhs acres are affected by this drought and the production likely to be affected by this is about 10 lakh tonnes. Ultimately, the loss to the State, because of the flood and the drought, according to the State Government figures, is nearly Rs. 148 crores.

Now, what the hon. Minister says is this. I shall just read a sentence from what he has said. He says :

"The primary responsibilities for organising relief rests with the State Government. The Central Government steps in to assist the State Governments as per established procedure."

From this very sentence, it appears that the Central Government is still treating this situation as a normal situation and in a most cavalier manner. They do not realise the urgency of this. Last time, when the Calling Attention motion was tabled, —the hon. Minister should see the record—he did not have anything to say about the drought conditions prevailing in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and that is why I have put in the Calling Attention motion now. The entire situation is such that, according to the State Government's figures, it will require large schemes of minor irrigation. The total allotment in the plan in Bihar is Rs. 6 crores in this respect. The hon. Minister says that "the primary responsibility for organising relief rests with the State Government". I would like to submit to the Central Government, wherefrom this Rs. 6 crores of money to be carved out by the State Government to meet this emergency operation, apart from the fact that a scheme which was taken in hand at the time of the 1966 drought in Bihar as well as the schemes which had been taken in hand in east Uttar Pradesh—Allahabad, Mirzapur and Banaras—have not been completed. I do not know why schemes have been left over. Today, the complaint is that this situation would not have been repeated if all these schemes which were thought out during the notorious

famine of 1966 had been completed. The tragedy of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is that we suffer from these recurring floods and drought, and we suffer from them consecutively. The result is that we suffer so much from them, and yet, the Central Government shows a cavalier attitude so far as Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are concerned. Why is the Central Government treating us differently ?

I have heard that the Tamil Nadu Government also got relief. I am told that they required Rs. 2 crores as relief. But they were given much more amount for the relief; double or treble the amount of relief. Why this kind of discrimination between State and State? Is it because the Central Government gets votes from the DMK Members? (*Interruptions*) I would like to know why the Central Government is treating Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in this step-motherly manner?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Sir, on a point of order.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I would like to know what the Central Government is likely to do immediately for meeting this flood and drought situation in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : On a point of order. Sir, the hon. Member, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, while putting her question, has unnecessarily dragged the DMK and the Tamil Nadu Government which, I think, is totally unwarranted. And it is also misleading the House, because the information about drought that the hon. Member has given to the House is totally wrong.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Sir, these are the figures which have been given by the State Government. The hon. Member does not know. These are the figures given by the State Government. (*Interruptions*) He does not know. Why should he say wrong things? He is saying ** (*Interruption*) These are the figures

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

given by the State Government of Bihar. The hon. Minister knows it. Let him get the information.

MR. SPEAKER : He is on a point of order.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Does he know about it?

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you allow him to speak?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : He cannot question my figures.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order. Why don't you allow him to speak ? (Interruption) Mr. Kandappan, I am very sorry that she used that word. It should not be part of the record. Now, Mr. Kandappan, I quite realise that while speaking, the hon. Member made an unnecessary reference. But anyway she has made it. (Interruption)

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : How can she incriminate and suspect the *bona fide* of the DMK? She has no business to suspect the *bona fides* of the State Government. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ram Kishan Gupta, the lady is stronger even without your help. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Thank you. We have to be.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kandappan, I am very sorry that this reference was made. It is not in good taste.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : In the matter of giving central assistance to the States, no discrimination is made between State and State. As the hon. Member is aware, a certain procedure is laid down for giving assistance whenever there is a natural calamity in any State. A certain ceiling has been fixed up to which the State Government has to incur the expenditure. If the expenditure exceeds that ceiling, 75 per cent contribution is made by the Government of India, 50 per cent in the form of grant

and 25 per cent in the form of loan. For that purpose, as soon as we get information from the State Governments, central officers are sent to recommend the ceiling. and on that basis assistance is given. We have not yet received any communication from the State Governments of U.P. and Bihar asking for any assistance.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : This is the letter which the Bihar Government has written to you. Does it not demand assistance?

आप नहीं जानते हमारी क्या हालत है ? मेरे पास वह लेटर है जो कि बिहार सरकार ने मंत्री महोदय को लिखा है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय यहां यह कह रहे हैं कि हमें बिहार सरकार से अभी तक कोई इनफोरमेशन नहीं मिली है ।

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you to conserve your energy for something else ? ऐसा माननीय सदस्या क्यों बोल रही हैं ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : अब बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने उन्हें लेटर भेजा है और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हमें मिला नहीं है ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As soon as we get the report from the Bihar Government we shall send our officers there for fixing the ceiling and on the basis of that ceiling, assistance will be given. The matter has to be considered from two points of view. Regarding the question of providing food-grains to drought-affected areas, we have allocated 1 lakh tonnes of wheat every month to Bihar, but less than 50,000 tonnes are being lifted by Bihar. That itself shows that the food position is quite all right and there should be no anxiety on that account. Regarding unemployment, certainly test relief work, etc., will be undertaken. The State Government are alive to the situation and they are taking steps. Whenever central assistance is required, it will be given.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल देश में यह लेंड ग्रेब मूवमेंट चला हुआ है, हमारे वरुण देव पानी ग्रेब

मूवमेंट चला रहे हैं, हमें पानी ही नहीं देते हैं, उन्होंने पानी ग्रेब कर लिया है। इसके अलावा हमारी जो केन्द्रीय सरकार है उसने असिस्टेंस ग्रेब मूवमेंट चला रक्खा है अर्थात् राज्य सरकारों को जो सहायता देती है उसे ग्रेब कर लिया है और राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार सहायता नहीं दे रही है और बिहार के प्रति विशेष रूप से इस बारे में उपेक्षा का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। मैंने बहुत पहले बिहार के बारे में एक कोल अटेंशन नोटिस दिया था लेकिन वह कोल अटेंशन नोटिस पता नहीं कहाँ ग्रेब हो गया और अब आज जाकर यह लिया जा रहा है।

अब मुझे यह कहना है कि मंत्री महोदय ने अभी सदन के सामने जो बयान पढ़ा है उस बयान के पहले पेरें में उन्होंने यह कहा है :

‘केवल बिहार तथा मैसूर के भागों में अपर्याप्त वर्षा हुई थी।’

यह 18 तारीख की बात है, और आज लिखते हैं कि बताया जाता है कि दक्षिण बिहार के अधिकांश खण्डों में कम वर्षा हुई है।

पहले तो कहते हैं कि वहां वर्षा नहीं हुई और आज कहते हैं कि बतलाया जाता है कि कम वर्षा हुई है। हिन्दी जानने वाले जो लोग हैं अगर आप उनसे पूछिये तो आप को पता चलेगा कि यह विरोधाभास है। एक कागज पर दो भाषाएं लिखना यह कितना विरोधाभास है ? जो लोग व्याकरण जानते हैं वह जानते हैं कि यह सरकार विरोधाभास के बयान देती है।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने कहा और मैं भी पार्लियामेंट लाइब्रेरी से लाया हूँ कि किस स्टेट की कितनी पर-केपिटा इनकम है। यहां पर 17 स्टेट हैं जिनमें से 16 की पर केपिटा इनकम दी हुई है। एक मैसूर की नहीं है। 16 स्टेटों में से बिहार की 299

है जो कि सबसे कम है। उड़ीसा की हमसे ज्यादा है। वह करीब 347 के है। अगर यहाँ कहा जाय कि हमारी सरकार किसी के साथ दुराव नहीं करती तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में और इस चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिहार को बहुत कम मिला है, जब कि उसकी पर-केपिटा इनकम सब से कम है और हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई में अगर देखा जाये कि हम लोगों ने कितनी सेक्रीफाइस की है तो वह शायद सबसे ज्यादा बैठेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार स्टेट के साथ दुराव किया जाता है। उसका कारण यह है कि कोई कहता है कि हम इस स्टेट से अलग हो जाएंगे, कोई कहता है कि हम अपना झंडा अलग रखेंगे। उन लोगों के साथ यह सरकार ठीक बरताव करती है। अगर हम सरकार के साथ न रहते और विरोध में बैठते तो सरकार हमारी खुशामद करती, लेकिन चूँकि आज हम उसके साथ हैं इसलिये वह हमारी खुशामद नहीं कर रही है।

मैं आप से बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के दो हिस्से हैं। एक उत्तर बिहार और दूसरा दक्षिण बिहार। उत्तर बिहार से मैं आता हूँ वहाँ पर इतनी नदियाँ हैं कि जो बाढ़ आती है उसमें हमारा जिला सबसे अधिक सफरर होता है। मेरा मतलब चम्पारन जिले से है। हमारे यहाँ धान की रोपनी हो चुकी है। अब की यदि पानी नहीं होगा, हथिया नहीं बरसेगा तो अकाल की हालत पैदा हो जायेगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गण्डक नहर बनी है। जब श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर थे तब उन्होंने कहा था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको ले लेगी, लेकिन ज्यों ही वह उस मन्त्रालय से हटे त्योंही फिर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ही गण्डक निर्माण कार्य करने का काम रह गया। बारह साल गण्डक योजना को बनते हो गये। अगर यह गण्डक योजना बन गई होती तो बिहार की फूड

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

प्राब्लेम हल हो गई होती। लेकिन गण्डक योजना बनी नहीं। जमीन खोद दी, रास्ते बन्द हो गये, लेकिन पानी नहीं आ रहा है। बिजली के पम्प लगाने में भी बिहार सबसे खराब हालत में है। हम लोग बिजली के लिये 40 पैसे पर यूनिट देते हैं, लेकिन सारे देश में 12 पैसे पर यूनिट औसत है। आखिर यह क्या बात है ?

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट से रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप ने 18 अगस्त को बयान दिया था कि वहाँ कम पानी हुआ, तब क्या आप का कर्तव्य नहीं था कि आप बिहार सरकार से पूछते कि पानी कम है तो तुम क्या करते हो ? क्या बिहार सरकार लिखेगी तभी केन्द्रीय सरकार पूछेगी ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई काम नहीं है ? मैंने मुख्य मंत्री के बयान पर काल अटेंशन नोटिस दिया।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ फ्लड आ रहा है उसको रोकने के लिये जो छोटी सिंचाई योजना है उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिये और दक्षिण बिहार में जो सूखा पड़ता है उसके लिये मदद करने के लिये सरकार कौन से स्टेप ले रही है। दो साल पहले इस एरिया में बहुत सूखा हुआ था। उस समय कोई स्याई काम नहीं किया गया जिस की वजह से वहाँ अकाल न आता। आज हम से लोग कहते हैं कि बिहार के बहुत से मंत्री हैं, तुम उन लोगों से क्यों नहीं कहते लेकिन जो मंत्री इस काम के लिये जवाबदेह हैं मैं उनसे ही तो पूछ सकता हूँ। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के लिये और ईस्टर्न यू पी के लिये किस योजना पर विचार हो रहा है, जिसकी वजह से वहाँ पर बार-बार जो अकाल पड़ता है उसका कष्ट दूर हो।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : यहाँ दो सवाल पूछे गये हैं। एक तो यह कि अगर

बिहार गवर्नमेंट से इतला नहीं आई तो हमने बिहार गवर्नमेंट से इसके बारे में मालूम क्यों नहीं किया कि वहाँ सूखा है या नहीं। हमने बिहार सरकार से लिख कर पूछा। अभी तक हमारे पास कोई पत्र नहीं आया है कि किस हद तक सूखा है और किस हद तक मदद चाहिये।

जहाँ तक ड्राउट अफेक्टेड एरियाज का ताल्लुक है, हमने अभी चौथी फाइव इयर प्लेन पीरियड में स्कीम दी है जिसके जरिए से जो ड्राउट अफेक्टेड एरियाज हैं उन्हें मदद दी जायेगी। इसके तहत बिहार में भी काम शुरू करने के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा और हमें उम्मीद है कि काम शुरू होने के बाद जो ऐसे इलाके हैं जो क्रानिकली अफेक्टेड हैं उनको मदद मिलेगी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह नहीं बतलाया गया कि ट्यूब वेल लगाये जायेंगे और नहर खोदी जायेगी या नहीं।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : ड्राउट अफेक्टेड एरियाज में रूरल वक्स प्रोग्राम शुरू किये जायेंगे।

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI (Krishnagar): In view of the fact that the drought conditions in India have been prevailing over a long period of time, may I know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to control them? In the statement, the hon. Minister has stated:

"In Uttar Pradesh, in some tehsils of Allahabad, Varanasi and Mirzapore, in addition to a few pockets in other parts of the State, the current paddy crop has been seriously affected by inadequate rainfall. It is apprehended that drought conditions may develop in these areas if the monsoon does not behave normally during the remaining period of the current season."

So, I want to know what steps are being taken to control the drought conditions which may develop in the near future.

The Minister himself is aware of the danger.

Secondly, in certain areas of West Bengal, like, Jhargram, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia and in certain pockets of Nadia, in all these places, the drought conditions do exist. The hon. Prime Minister has visited some of these areas and she has herself found that the drought conditions exist there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to control the drought conditions there.

As regards Bihar, I find a scheme has been sent by the hon. Minister himself which is awaiting the approval of the Centre. I want to know for how long it has been sent and how long it takes to get the approval before any action can be taken.

Thirdly, as regards the Teesta river project, that has been in the offing for some years ever since the heavy floods there. What is to be done about the Teesta river project which affects lakhs of people. After all, we have lost Rs. 140 crores in these drought conditions and floods. Therefore, some overall measures must be taken. Taking up a scheme of 500 pump sets for meeting drought conditions which affects the population of almost 80 lakhs is hardly adequate. To meet the drought conditions in some parts of Nadia, Purulia, Midnapore, and Bankura, in all these places, along with this scheme, some positive measures have to be taken to control drought conditions through shallow tubewells and other irrigation processes.

I hope the hon. Minister will clarify the whole position and let the House know what is really being done.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As I have already pointed out, Rs. 100 crores have been provided for expenditure during the Fourth Plan period for the purpose of giving assistance to chronically drought affected areas, and already 23 such schemes have been selected. West Bengal also has been considered in the matter of selecting the hesc Ees. When more projects are selected,

we shall take all this into consideration. Wherever chronically drought affected areas exist, they will be given assistance.

So far as the drought position is concerned, it depends upon the deficiency of rain. According to our information, rainfall in West Bengal is normal and there is no apprehension that there is likely to be any drought in a big way in West Bengal.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI : Just one question, Sir. He said in West Bengal the rainfall is normal. The rainfall is not normal in all parts of West Bengal. There have been deaths of children due to drought situation. What steps are Government taking to give immediate relief so that children may not die?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है और जो उत्तर दिया है उसका मैंने जो ध्यान दिलाऊ नोटिस दिया था, उससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मैं जो मैंने कहा था उसको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ और उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। 25 अगस्त, 1970 के हिन्दुस्तान में यह छपा था :

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चौदह जिलों में भीषण सूखे की स्थिति, तीस प्रतिशत फसल नष्ट।

उसमें आगे कहा गया है कि धान की खेती का लगभग एक चौथाई क्षेत्र पड़ती पड़ा है। लगभग सभी जिलों में नलकूप चलने लगे हैं लेकिन पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की भारी कमी है। बिजली की सप्लाई में व्यवधान पड़ने तथा वोल्टेज कम होने से और भी कठिनाई बढ़ गई है। इस क्षेत्र में अभी तक औसत 15 इंच से कम वर्षा हुई है। रिहन्द तथा चन्द्रप्रभा बांधों में तेजी से पानी खत्म हो रहा है। रिहन्द के जलाशय में पानी की कमी से बिजली का भारी संकट पैदा हो गया है। राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने बिजली इस्तेमाल करने वालों से अपील की है कि वे कम से

[श्री मोलहू प्रसाद]

कम बिजली का इस्तेमाल करें। इससे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक विकास को भारी धक्का पहुंचा है।

दूसरा समाचार तीस अगस्त के हिन्दुस्तान में छपा है। इसके पृष्ठ पांच कालम आठ में यह छपा है :

132 किलोवाट की ट्रांसमिशन लाइन कल फेल हो जाने से स्थानीय कारखानों पर गम्भीर प्रभाव पड़ा। इन कारखानों में एक उर्वरक कारखाना भी शामिल है। गोरखपुर पन बिजली क्षेत्र के सुपरिटेन्डिंग इंजीनियर श्री हरपाल सिंह ने बताया कि अस्थायी तौर पर बिजली चालू होने में लगभग एक सप्ताह का समय लग जाएगा।

19 अगस्त के हिन्दुस्तान में छपे एक समाचार के अनुसार खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री ने सूखे का सामना करने के हेतु एक अरब रुपये की विशाल योजना तैयार की है।

अब आप वास्तविक स्थिति जो है, उसको देखें। हावड़ा से लेकर कानपुर तक चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियां बिजली से चल रही हैं जिसका मुख्य स्त्रोत रिहन्द बिजली घर है। सरकार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के सूखे की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए कुछ दिनों तक इन रेलगाड़ियों को क्या कोयले से नहीं चला सकती, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो क्या इससे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के नलकूपों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली मिलने में आसानी नहीं होगी? क्या रिहन्द जलाशय के पानी को उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सुरक्षित नहीं रखा जा सकता है। वैसे तो आपने तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में और एक वर्षीय योजना में और चौथी योजना में भी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा की है और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने तो बिल्कुल ही उसकी उपेक्षा की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो

योजना आपने एक अरब रुपये की बनाई है उसको खर्च करते वक़्त क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश और खास तौर पर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का ध्यान रखेंगे? पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की सूखे की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए आपको उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के पत्र का इन्तजार नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर कोई डूब रहा हो तो बचाने वाला यह कहे कि यह कह तो नहीं रहा है कि मुझे बचाओ इस वास्ते मैं क्यों बचाऊं तो क्या यह तर्कसंगत हो सकता है? पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखे की स्थिति व्याप्त है और आपकी क्या आंखें नहीं हैं कि आप देख सकें कि आया वहां ऐसी स्थिति है या नहीं है? क्या आपको मालूम नहीं है कि वहां गरीबी है या नहीं है, भुखमरी है या नहीं है, वहां के लोग अपने पेट की ज्वाला को शान्त करने के लिए आम की गुठली खाते हैं या नहीं खाते हैं, गोबर में से दाने बीन-बीन कर खाते हैं या नहीं खाते हैं? क्या आपकी आंखें नहीं हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप अपने तौर पर इसकी जानकारी लेकर उसको सदन पटल पर रखेंगे?

आपने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उसकी ओर भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आपने भेदभावपूर्ण रुख अश्रुतयार किया हुआ है। मैं थोड़ा सा हवाला उसका देना चाहता हूं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिग एटेंशन पर आप सवाल तो पूछ सकते हैं लेकिन भाषण नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : भाषण नहीं कर रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पीच नहीं तो यह क्या है?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : एक अरब रुपये में से किन्तनी घनराशि सूखे की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए आप पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को दे रहे हैं। क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की

सरकार द्वारा आपको पत्र लिखने के पूर्व भी आप कोई सहायता देंगे? बिजली की ट्रांसमिशन लाइन जो फेल हो गई है उस कारण से जो नलकूप बेकार हो गए हैं उनको बिजली की सप्लाई करने के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? वहां कल-कारखाने चल सकें और बिजली का संकट दूर हो, इसके लिए आप क्या योजना बना रहे हैं?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ प्रेस रिपोर्ट्स का जिक्र किया है और बताया है कि चौदह डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हुई है। उसके बारे में हमने यू. पी. गवर्नमेंट से इनफार्मेशन मंगाई थी। उन्होंने हमें यह जानकारी दी है :

In this connection the State's Revenue Secretary was contacted over the phone when he again repeated the position that drought conditions had not in fact appeared in the State. The Revenue Secretary to the State Government was again contacted on 31-8-70 and his report is reproduced below :

"We have received reports that in Karchana and Meja tehsils of Allahabad district Chakia and Chandauli tehsils of Varanasi district and Robertsganj and Dudhi tehsils of Mirzapur districts paddy crops have been severely affected. It is apprehended that drought conditions might appear in these areas. In other parts of the State, paddy has suffered some loss but on the whole the condition of crops is satisfactory. The position might deteriorate if there is failure of rainfall in the coming weeks."

Therefore, no action is called for in the circumstances. So far as drought affected areas are concerned, I have already pointed out that in the Fourth Plan period we have made a provision of Rs. 100 crores to help the chronically drought affected areas. Mirzapur is one of the districts and the cases of other districts will be taken into consideration whenever they arise.

श्री मोसल्लू प्रसाद : मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। कोई सफाई नहीं हुई है। अखबारों में जो समाचार छपे हैं उनके बारे में मंत्री महोदय कोई सफाई नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो समाचार छपा है वह क्या सही है या गलत है? गलत हो तो उसका खण्डन करें यदि नहीं हैं तो साफ बताएं कि आपने उस समाचार को पढ़ा है या नहीं पढ़ा है? यदि पढ़ा है तो उस पर आपकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We have contacted the State Government and I have already said what the State Government has told us.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : Sir, the threat of a mid-term poll has been given by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. A Press statement was given by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. It is a very important thing; we should know about it. (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। आप इस पर आज चर्चा करने का मौका दें। उस विधेयक को पास किया जाएगा या नहीं, यह अलग बात है। लेकिन इस सदन के सदस्यों को निर्भीक रूप से, निःसंकोच होकर, बिना किसी डर या दबाव के मतदान करने का अधिकार है या नहीं है? यह घमकी दी गई है कि अगर इस विधेयक पर किसी एक ढंग से वोट किया जाएगा तो सदन को भंग कर दिया जाएगा। यह सदन की गरिमा का सवाल है। यह प्रश्न आप से भी सम्बन्धित है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिये मैं उठा हूं।

आप सुबह मुझे मिले थे। मैंने यह कहा था कि यह मामला किसी तरीके से यहाँ आना चाहिए। खैर, माननीय सदस्य यहां खड़े हो गये। मेरे सामने कोई स्टेटमेंट तो नहीं है।

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

उनकी पार्टी में कुछ हुआ होगा। उसको कान्ट्राडिक्ट किया गया है। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब इस बारे में कुछ कहना चाहें, तो वह कह सकते हैं। लेकिन इस मामले को किसी तरीके या ढंग से, प्रिविलेज मोशन देकर या किसी और मोशन के जरिये, लाया जाना चाहिए। इस तरह अचानक खड़े होकर कोई मामला नहीं उठाना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात पार्टी में कहीं गई या बाहर, यह प्रश्न गौण है। यह बात अब्बाओं में छुी और संवाद समितियों को दी गई। जब उन्हें पता लगा कि यह मामला सदन में उठाया जायेगा और यह सदस्यों के विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न है, तो उसका खंडन किया गया। (व्यवधान) क्या इस तरह की घमकी देना ठीक है? मैं आपका निर्णय चाहता हूँ एक आम बात पर। आप छोड़ दीजिए कि श्री रघुरामैया ने क्या कहा। क्या इस सदन को मंग करने की घमकी देना सदन की गरिमा के अनुकूल है? क्या इस तरह का आचरण किया जाना चाहिए। आप इस पर अपनी रूलिंग दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Let them clarify whether they have done it or not. Otherwise, we cannot discuss this.

SHRI RANGA (Srikulam) : Before you give your ruling or make any observation, may I make one submission? I am glad about one thing that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had discreetly kept quiet and that is good, because, after all, we do not want these people to say one thing and afterwards to contradict it.

This information came on the teleprinters. Afterwards, I am told that one of our Leaders of the Opposition also gave some reply, and I do not know whether it was published or not. It is extraordinary that under such circumstances the House is going through this Bill, and besides all the pressures that are now

working on the minds of the people, this additional pressure is also sought to be put on them. In this atmosphere, I can assure you that there is no need for you to give any ruling. We are ready for any kind of a challenge; if they want the country to face an election on the advice of the Prime Minister and her dictates this country, I am sure, would be prepared to give a reply to them, and we shall be prepared to accept their challenge.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Now that my name has been mentioned, may I submit to this House that some newspapers had reported wrongly that I had said something, but they had also corrected it. May I read out from *The Indian Express* in this connection? It says :

"There were reports today that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister Shri Raghuramaiah had indicated at the meeting of the Executive of the New Congress Parliamentary Party this morning that the Government might go in for a mid-term poll if the Bill was rejected, but the Minister, when contacted later denied having said any such thing."

So, I do not know where from they got this information.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I want to know how much that correction cost him.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : That is deliberately done.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Shri Jagjivan Ram also confirmed it.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : We accept their challenge. Let them have the mid-term poll. Let them come on. I am the chief whip of my party and he is the chief whip of his party. I accept the challenge on behalf of my party.

MR. SPEAKER : We should have some proportion of things. Something happened inside their executive committee meeting;

it was a party meeting. Do hon. Members want to develop a convention that I should take notice of whatever is reported about what happens inside any party's meeting?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (Delhi South): There is no question of party in this.

It is a threat to the House and its members. (*Interruptions*),

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : I have written to you. I want to raise a point of order.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : This minority Government has no right to dissolve Parliament. What are they talking about?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to take notice of what is said inside a party.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Will you take notice of what happens inside the press?

MR. SPEAKER : He has denied it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I do not care for his denial. These people deny things every five minutes (*Interruptions*).

12.46 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE "INDIAN NATION" PATNA

MR. SPEAKER : On the 17th August, 1970, Shri Shiva Chandra Jha had given notice of a question of privilege against the *Indian Nation* Patna, for allegedly publishing a distorted version of the speech made by Shri Jha in the House on the 12th August, 1970, in its issue of the 13th

August, 1970. This was the question brought up. So I am reading out the answer.

I had then had a letter addressed to the Editor of the newspaper asking him to state for my consideration what he had to say in the matter. I have since received a letter from the Editor of the *Indian Nation* dated the 21st August, 1970, stating as follows:

"The distortion in the report is obvious and we regret it. But it will be realised that the report was sent by a responsible news agency, namely, the UNI and so at the time of editing, the sub-editor in-charge could not doubt its accuracy. We have no hesitation in admitting that such distortions cause a great deal of misunderstanding and should not take place. We shall be glad to publish such contradiction or clarification as is desired."

I have desired the Editor to publish his regret and clarification in his newspaper and to send a copy of the relevant issue of the newspaper for my information. In view of this, the matter is being treated as closed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order. A similar case took place in this House sometime back. Now, in all fairness, and in the larger interest of honest journalism, the UNI should also express regret.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : I have also given notice of a motion of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.48 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FORTIETH REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. HANUMAN-THAIYA) : I beg to lay on the Table a

[Shri K. Hanumanthaiya]

copy of the Fortieth Report of the Law Commission on Law relating to the Attendance of Prisoners in Courts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4117/70]

श्री मोलू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप नियम 59 देखिये। मैंने एक कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है। आज की कार्य-सूची में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने आज एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का विषय यह है कि जो शेड्यूल कास्ट रिपोर्ट पर डिस्कशन होना था वह आज के एजेंडे पर क्यों नहीं रखा गया?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : बड़ा गंभीर मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, बड़ा गंभीर मामला है।

आप मुझसे मिलिएगा बाद में, मैं आपको समझा दूंगा। इस जगह इस को न उठाइए।

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारी बात सुन लीजिये। निर्णय लेना आपका अधिकार है। हमारी बात सुनकर आप बाद में जो फैला चाहें करें। आप उसके लिए सक्षम हैं। मैं नियम 59 आपको पढ़कर सुना रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान) 14 घंटा इस पर बहस चली और उस बहस का उत्तर भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है, आप उस मामले को टालते जा रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं चाहता कि जो मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में पावर है उसको मैं माननीय सदस्य के लिए इस्तेमाल करूँ। आप लोग भी कुछ उन्हें समझाइए।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फुलपुर) : एक मिनट हमारा नम्र निवेदन सुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं, पेपर्स ले ही लेने दीजिए।

KERALA UNIVERSITY (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerala University (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 (Kerala Ordinance No. 3 of 1970) promulgated by the Governor of Kerala on the 20th April, 1970, under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 4th August, 1970, issued by the president in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4119/70.]

KERALA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS AS RESPECTS CERTAIN CORPORATION AND COMPANIES) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as respect certain Corporation and Companies, (Ordinance, 1970) (Kerala Ordinance No. 4 of 1970) promulgated by the Governor of Kerala on the 24th April, 1970, under article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 4th August, 1970, issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for laying the Ordinance. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4118/70]

**KERALA GENERAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE ETC.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on
the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Kerala General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 (Kerala Ordinance No. 9 of 1970) promulgated by the Governor of Kerala on the 14th May, 1970, under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 4th August, 1970, issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4120/70.*]
- (2) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks, Act, 1873 :—
 - (a) The Post Office Savings Banks (Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 956 (English version) and G. S. R. 958 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1969.
 - (b) The Post Office Savings Bank (Second Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 957 (English version) and G.S.R. 959 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1969.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4121/70.*]

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE MORMUGAO
PORT TRUST AND VISAKHAPATNAM
PORT TRUST**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANS-
PORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : I beg to
lay on the Table a copy each of the
following papers under sub-section (2) of
section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act,
1963 :—

- (i) Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1968-69 and the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4122/70.*]
- (ii) Annual Accounts of the Visakhapatnam port Trust for the year 1968-69 and the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4123/70.*]

12.50 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEM-
BERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF
THE HOUSE MINUTES**

SHRI G. C. NAIK (Keonjhar). I beg
to lay on the Table the Minutes of the
Fifteenth sitting of the Committee on
Absence of Members from the Sitzings of
the House held on the 28th August, 1970

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE
SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE**

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on
Absence of Members from the Sitzings
of the House in their Fifteenth Report have
recommended that leave of absence be
granted to the following Members for the
periods indicated against each :

(1) Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati	27th July to 3rd September, 1970 [Eleventh Session].
(2) Shri J. Rameshwar Rao	27th July to 3rd September, 1970 [Eleventh Session].
(3) Shri K. Jeggai	24th April to 20th May, 1970 [Tenth Session]

[Mr. Speaker]

(4) Shrimati Sudha V. Reddy	27th July to 3rd September, 1970 [Eleventh Session]
(5) Maharani Gyatri Devi of Jaipur	27th July to 3rd September, 1970 Eleventh Session].
(6) Shri Kushok Bakula	27th July to 20th August, 1970 [Eleventh Session].
(7) Maharani Vijayamala Rajaram Chhatrapati Bhonsale	27th July to 2nd September, 1970 [Eleventh Session].
(8) Shri S. K. Patil	27th July to 25th August, 1970 [Eleventh Session]

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

HON. MEMBERS : Yes

MR. SPEAKER : The Members will be informed accordingly.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sam-
balpur) : I beg to present the Eighth
Report of the Committee on Petitions.

12.5. hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ACCIDENT TO INDIAN AIRLINES AIRCRAFT

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (Dr. KARAN SINGH):
Sir following my statement in the House
yesterday, I have since received information
that the wreckage of the missing aircraft has
been sighted from the air by planes of the
Indian Airlines and the Air force on the side
of a hill at an altitude of approximately 5,000
feet near village Khasi Jatinga approxima-
tely 38 kilometres from Silchar and about
24 kilometres North-North-East of Kum-
bhiringram. The aircraft appears to be in
three pieces and badly burnt. The wrec-
kage is inaccessible by air and extremely dif-
ficult to reach even by land. A rescue party
left last night by road and is expected to

reach the site today. Officials of Indian
Airlines, the Directorate General of Civil
Aviation and some local officers have left
for the scene of the accident by helicopter
this morning and flew over the site after
crash. They will try to land as near the
spot as possible and thereafter proceed on
foot.

A Court of Enquiry is being set up to
enquire into the causes and circumstances of
this tragic accident.

It is with grief and sorrow that I
must report to the House that the chances
of any of the 34 passengers and 5 crew
having survived the accident are consider-
ed remote. The House will share my
profound sense of shock at this tragic
occurrence, and join me in extending our
sincere sympathy to the families of those
involved in the accident.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond
Harbour) : No more Fokker Friendship;
this is the third accident involving the
Fokker.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): If you will
permit me, it has come to my notice that
the normal testing of these planes had been
suspended by the permission of the hon.
Minister and the DGCA. All these planes
that are flying on Indian Airlines should
be grounded....

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: because the regular tests that the planes should be undergoing from time to time had been suspended because of the go-slow and the work-to-rule of the technicians..(*Interruptions.*)

Do you wish to take notice of this or not?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: In numerous accidents the Fokker planes are involved..

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The Fokker lobby is powerful in Delhi. But they are unfit planes.

12.56 hrs.

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY

APPOINTMENT OF AMENDMENT BILL MEMBERS ON JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): I move:

"That this House do appoint Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Sarvashri Krishna Chandra Pant and Sunderlal to the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarvashri Y. B. Chavan, Vidya Charan Shukla and Bishwanath Roy."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Sarvashri Krishna Chandra Pant and Sunderlal to the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarvashri Y. B. Chavan, Vidya Charan Shukla and Bishwanath Roy."

The motion was adopted.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL'S (DUTIES, POWERS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER ON JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: (Chitradurga): I move:

"That this House do appoint Shri Paokai Haokip to the Joint Committee on the Bill to determine the conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and to prescribe his duties and powers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto vice Shri Prakashchand B. Sethi resigned"

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Shri Paokai Haokip to the Joint Committee on the Bill to determine the conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and to prescribe his duties and powers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto vice Shri Prakashchand B. Sethi resigned."

The motion was adopted.

CENTRAL EXCISES BILL

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS ON SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI MOHSIN (Dharwar South): I move:

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri Vidya Charan Shukla and K. R. Ganesh to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to central duties of excise in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarvashri Prakashchand B. Sethi and B. R. Bhagat."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri Vidya Charan Shukla and K. R. Ganesh

[Mr. Speaker]

to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to central duties of excise in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarvashri Prakashchand B. Sethi and B. R. Bhagat."

The motion was adopted.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मोलहू प्रसाद जी मुक्तसर में अब बताएं कि उन्हें क्या कहना है ? आपका डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ यही बात है न ? तो यह तो इस हाउस ने फैसला किया है . . .

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : आपने जो फैसला किया है उसी के अनुसार मैं कहना चाहता हूं। आपने फैसला किया कि इस पर तीन घंटे बहस चलेगी और उस पर मंत्री जी उत्तर देंगे। यह आपका फैसला है या नहीं ? अगर है तो इस का पालन कराइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप को पता होगा कि यह इस हाउस में आया था तो कई मेम्बरो ने मुझसे कहा और मैंने उसको मान लिया। आप को शायद पता नहीं, आप ये नहीं . . .

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैं उस से ज्यादा नहीं मांग रहा हूं। उतना ही मांग रहा हूं। लेकिन कम से कम तीन घंटे बहस हो और उस पर मंत्री जी उत्तर तो दें . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या इसके हक में है कि 6 घंटे हो या तीन घंटे हो ?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि तीन ही घंटे हो लेकिन उसके ऊपर मंत्री जी उत्तर तो दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फैसला यह हुआ था कि जब सोनावाने और दूसरे मेम्बर मुझ से मिले तो मैंने उनसे यह बात की थी कि

अगर किसी तरह एकाध मेम्बर रह जाएंगे बोलने के लिए तो तीन घंटे की कोई ऐसी पाबन्दी नहीं है, दो चार मिनट इधर उधर हो जायेगा और कोई बोलना चाहेगा तो बोल लेगा। बाद में उस का हाउस में रेफरेंस आया था तो हाउस ने मान लिया। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . तो इस में ऐसी कौन सी बड़ी बात है ?

13 hrs.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : बड़ी बात इसमें मंत्री के उत्तर की है, और कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोड़िये, छोटी-छोटी बातों में मत जाइये।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो बहुत बड़ी बात है। आप आज की कार्य-सूची को देखिये, इसमें अन्तिम विषय "कुछ राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा तथा कुछ अन्य देशों द्वारा देश में तोड़-फोड़ की तथा हिंसात्मक गतिविधियों को दिये जा रहे प्रोत्साहन" के सम्बन्ध में रखा गया है, क्या उस विषय को यहां पर नहीं रखा जा सकता था, यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है (व्यवधान) शान्ति व्यवस्था अभी इस देश में खत्म नहीं हुई है, पता नहीं आप कौन सा लोकतन्त्र, कौनसा हाउस चला रहे हैं, क्या शान्ति व्यवस्था से अनुसूचित जातियों का मामला ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बरदाश्त की हद हो गई है, मैं आप को बता दूँ इससे ज्यादा बरदाश्त नहीं करूंगा।

आप लंच टाइम के बाद अगले विषय को लेना चाहेंगे या अभी लेना चाहेंगे, लंच टाइम नहीं करना चाहेंगे।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: After lunch.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

13. 01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-FOURTH) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सदन इस विषयक पर विचार नहीं कर सकता है। अभी मोजन के लिए उठने से पहले सदन के सदस्यों को राष्ट्रपति की सिफारिश बांटी गई है। यह काम पहले ही होना चाहिए था लेकिन मेरी आपत्ति दूसरे मुद्दे पर है। इस सिफारिश को आप देखें। इसमें कहा गया है :

"recommends the moving of the said amendment in the Lok Sabha under clause (1) of article 117"

अब आप आर्टिकल 117 देखें। मैं उसको उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and the Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States."

अब सरकार के लिए रास्ता खुला था कि आर्टिकल 117(3) के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति की सिफारिश लाती जिसमें कहा गया है कि इन्ट्रोडक्शन के लिए राष्ट्रपति की सिफारिश की

जरूरत नहीं होगी लेकिन कंसिडरेशन के लिए होगी। लेकिन यह जो सिफारिश लाई गई है और जो सदन के सदस्यों में वितरित की गई है वह आर्टिकल 117(1) के अन्तर्गत है जिसके अनुसार जब बिल को इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया गया तब राष्ट्रपति की सिफारिश होनी जरूरी है लेकिन जब बिल सदन में इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया गया, जब सदन में पेश किया गया तो राष्ट्रपति की सिफारिश नहीं थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कौल और शकधर की पुस्तक के एक अंश की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अगर बिल आर्टिकल 117 (1) के अन्तर्गत है तो वह फाइनेन्स बिल ए-कैटेगरी का है। अगर वह 117 (3) के अन्तर्गत होता तो वह कैटेगरी-बी का होता। जहाँ तक ए कैटेगरी का सवाल है, बहुत स्पष्ट कहा गया है, मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"A Financial Bill falling under Category A can be introduced only in Lok Sabha and requires the recommendation of the President for its introduction. Such a Bill has to be withdrawn in case it is introduced without this recommendation."

इस पुस्तक में एक उदाहरण भी दिया गया है :

"For instance, the Employees State Insurance Bill, 1951, had to be withdrawn on April 28, 1951."

क्योंकि उसके साथ राष्ट्रपति की सिफारिश नहीं थी। जब वर्तमान विधेयक पेश किया गया तब इसके साथ राष्ट्रपति की सिफारिश नहीं थी। उसने बाद भी सरकार के सामने रास्ता खुला था, वह आर्टिकल 117 (3) के अन्तर्गत इस बिल को लाती क्योंकि उसके अन्तर्गत सिफारिश की आवश्यकता कन्सिडरेशन स्टेज पर है, इन्ट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर नहीं। लेकिन जो सिफारिश बांटी गई है उसमें आर्टिकल 117 (1) का हवाला दिया गया है। इसका

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मतलब साफ है कि इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर सिफारिश जरूरी थी लेकिन वह नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप प्रधान मंत्री से कहें कि वे इस विधेयक को वापिस लें। अगर वे चाहें तो फिर इसको पेश कर सकती हैं। लेकिन जब तक संविधान की आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं होती, इस विधेयक पर बहस नहीं हो सकती है।

एक दूसरी बात और भी है। अगर यह फाइनैशियल बिल है। तो इसके फाइनैशियल इम्प्लीकेशन्स क्या हैं। राष्ट्रपति की सिफारिश के साथ यह जो संशोधन सदस्यों में प्रसारित किया गया है उसमें कहा गया है कि 15 अक्टूबर को यह विधेयक अमल में आ जाये। सदन जानना चाहेगा कि 15 अक्टूबर को क्या स्थिति होगी। प्रीवी पर्स अगर समाप्त हो जाते हैं तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कौन से कदम उठायेगी। क्या सरकार सदन को अंधेरे में छलांग लगाने के लिए कह रही है? क्या सरकार सदन के सामने पूरी तस्वीर रखने के लिए बांधी हुई नहीं है? अघूरी तस्वीर रखकर इस सदन को अंधेरे में रखकर इस विधेयक पर कैसे विचार कर सकता है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन दोनों मुद्दों पर अपना निर्णय दें।

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this point of order I would like to draw your attention to another aspect of this matter.

Amendments to the Constitution are to be carried out under article 368 and a special procedure is laid down by which each House of Parliament has to pass it by a special majority of a specified nature. If either House turns it down, the Bill drops.

For Money Bills a different procedure is provided, as you know, where the Lok Sabha alone has a say and the Rajya Sabha does not have a veto.

No amendment of the Constitution can be a Money Bill. I am worried about the implications of this attempt to get belatedly the President's approval because—I would like to be corrected; I hope, it is not so—if any attempt is made to commit us to the proposition that this is a Money Bill and, therefore, the Rajya Sabha cannot defeat it by the specified majority prescribed under article 368, it is a very mischievous move and we should watch and shun it like poison. I want your ruling on the proposition that an amendment of the Constitution of this nature cannot be a Money Bill.

Article 368 is very clear. It says:—

“An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President” etc.

In other words, if this Bill does not get that kind of a majority either here or in the Rajya Sabha, this Bill drops and is dead. The position with regard to a Money Bill is different. I would like to state at this moment that I hope no attempt is being made to convert this very important amendment of the Constitution, which can only be enacted under article 368, into a mere Money Bill whereby the Rajya Sabha is denied its equal and just rights in this matter.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA, (Delhi Sadar): Sir I, want to invite your kind attention to the amendment circulated here in which it is stated:—

“recommends the moving of the said amendment in the Lok Sabha under clause (1) of article 117 and clause (1) of article 274 of the Constitution.”

मैं आपकी आज्ञा से कांस्टीट्यूशन का आर्टिकल 117 (1) पढ़ रहा हूँ:

"A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President" (Interruption)

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli): His party's leader said the same thing. Do we want repetition?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : "and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States:"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब आप आर्टिकल 110 देखियेगा :

"For the purpose of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains" etc.

इसका मतलब यह है कि जो अमेंडमेन्ट मूव करने की स्वीकृति राष्ट्रपति से ली गई है उससे साफ हो जाता है कि सरकार ने इस बिल को मनी बिल मान लिया है और अगर मनी बिल मान लिया है तो मेरी आपत्ति यह है, मैं आपका ध्यान रूल्स आफ प्रोसीजर के रूल 69 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें यह कहा गया है :

"A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law".

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इन्होंने अमेंडमेन्ट लाते समय राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति ली तो उसका मतलब है कि इन्होंने इसको मनी बिल मान लिया है। और अगर इसको मनी बिल मान लिया है तो रूल 69 के अन्तर्गत इन को फाइनेंशियल मेमोरैंडम देना चाहिए जा कि इन्होंने नहीं दिया है। इस वजह से यह बिल इस समय डिस्कस नहीं हो सकता है। तो मेरा कहना है कि वैसे भी यह इनकम्प्लीट बिल है

क्योंकि इन्होंने जो बिल में कहा है कि ये धारार्यें हटा दी जायें उसका मतलब है कि कम्पेन्सेशन देना पड़ेगा और कम्पेन्सेशन का क्लार्ज ये साथ नहीं लाये। इसलिए जब तक कम्पेन्सेशन की क्लार्ज ये साथ नहीं लायें तब तक यह बिल इनकम्प्लीट रहता है। साथ ही सरकार को यह भी बताना चाहिए कि इसमें फाइनेंशियल बडें कितना होगा, फाइनेंशियल इम्प्लीमेंट्स क्या होंगे ? इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान 69 की तरफ विशेष रूप से दिलाना चाहता हूँ और आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जब सरकार ने इस अमेंडमेन्ट के जरिए स्वतः मान लिया है कि यह मनी बिल है तो इसमें फाइनेंशियल मेमोरैंडम आना चाहिए।

SHRI NAMBIAR: Sir, I oppose the objection raised by my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee.....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing a discussion.

SHRI NAMBIAR: I am making a submission. He says that because this amendment is moved under article 117 (1), this is to be treated as a money Bill and that because there is no proper recommendation of the President at the introduction stage, it goes by lapse and that the amendment or the original Bill should be rejected. There is no logic in this. It is a wrong analogy. This is quite in order.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर यह बात उठाई गई है कि इस विधेयक को पेश करने के लिये राष्ट्रपति की रिक्मेन्डेशन की जरूरत है। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि यह इंट्रोडक्शन की स्टेज नहीं है। वह स्टेज खत्म हो गई है। अगर आप सारी बातों पर गौर करेंगे तो देखेंगे कि इंट्रोडक्शन तो हो चुका है। अब तो दूसरी स्टेज यानी कंसिडरेशन की स्टेज है। इसलिये वह बात यहां पर लागू नहीं होती।

इसके बाद दूसरी स्टेज आती है। जहां तक राष्ट्रपति के रिक्मेन्डेशन की बात है, वह तो तब आयीगी जब सेक्रेटरी डिप्टी के

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

वक्त हम क्लाज (1) को लेंगे। राष्ट्रपति की रि:मेन्डेशन क्लाज (1) के लिये हानी जरूरी है।

तीसरी बात यह कही गई है कि फाइनेन्शल मेमोरेन्डम नहीं है। चूंकि इसमें कंसोलिडेटेड फंड से कोई खर्च होने की बात नहीं है, फाइनेन्शल मेमोरेन्डम की जरूरत उस वक्त होती है जब कंसोलिडेटेड फंड से कुछ खर्च किया जाता है, इसमें तो खर्च को बन्द किया जा रहा है, इसलिये फाइनेन्शल मेमोरेन्डम की जरूरत नहीं है।

चौथी बात यह है कि इस को मनी बिल बतलाया जा रहा है। जब आई सी एस वाला विधेयक यहां पर पेश किया गया था तब श्री मधु लिमये ने बिल पर इस चीज को यहां पर श्री सान्वे ने उठाया था और आपने उस पर रूलिंग दी है कि इस पर खर्च नहीं होता है, खर्च को बन्द किया जाता है, इसलिये यह मनी बिल नहीं है। इस तरह से यह आपत्ति भी खत्म हो जाती है।

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक पर कंसिडरेशन होना चाहिए और हम को सर्वसम्मति से इसको पास करना चाहिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या आप इस पर चर्चा की इजाजत दे रहे हैं ? अगर आप चर्चा शुरू कर रहे हैं तो फिर मुझ को भी आप विस्तार से बोलने की इजाजत दीजिये।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : My objection is that the Government has unnecessarily troubled the House by having this amendment under articles 274 (1) and 117 (1). Article 274 (1) is not attracted. Article 274 (1) says:

"No Bill or amendment which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which

States are interested, or which varies the meaning of the expression "agricultural income" as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income-tax, or which affects the principles on which under any of the foregoing provisions of this Chapter moneys are or may be distributable to States, or which imposes any such surcharge for the purposes of the Union as is mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, shall be introduced or moved in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President".

You will find that this Bill provides for none of these things. So, article 274 (1) is not attracted. Why is it that they have got the recommendation under article 274 (1)?

SHRI NAMBIAR: That is only by way of an abundant caution.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: What does this Bill seek to do? This Bill seeks to remove a certain article of the Constitution. It does not impose any tax. It does not provide for any expenditure. It does not even vary a tax. Only one thing which can be said is: exemption, abolition, remission or alteration or regulation of any tax. What is there? Revision of any tax? Where is the question of tax here? Perhaps the hon. Members were opposing it because they are under the impression that this Bill contains—they are thinking of some other Bill. When that Bill comes, this argument will hold good. Not now. It is not necessary that there should be a recommendation under Art. 117 (1) or (3) or 274.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I would invite your kind attention to Art. 269 which has been quoted by my friend, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta on the assumption that because the approval of the President has been obtained and has been circulated today, this is a Money Bill. It is never a Money Bill. This also pertains to clause (1). You will remember, Sir, that when this Bill was introduced in the House, some objections were raised at that time. Now we

are passing the Bill. We are omitting certain Articles of the Constitution relating to abolition of privy purses. At present there is no question of finances. We are not taking anything out of the Consolidated Fund of India just to pay anything. If they are talking of compensation, that is something different. At present the House is only concerned with the Bill and the Bill before the House is that there are certain Articles of the Constitution which are being omitted. No extra expenditure is involved. Not even the Parliament is sitting beyond the 3rd. Not even the Members will get anything. It is going to be passed tomorrow. Their objection can hold good if some money is asked. Merely omission of certain Articles does not involve any expenditure. Therefore, their assumption is wrong and they are trying to delay the passage of the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : May I submit that the points of order raised have no substance. If we accept Mr. Misra's argument, certainly no recommendation of the President is necessary at all.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why have you done it ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I will explain it. The recommendation of the President we obtained under Art. 117 (1) because it was felt that under Art. 110 (d) there is some financial obligation undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India. This is a financial Bill and not a Money Bill. We thought the recommendation of the President would be necessary for introduction of the Bill under Art. 117 (1) but the amendments proposed to be introduced by the Prime Minister seek to bring this Act into force from the 15th October. The recommendation was also obtained. So it is not necessary.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why have you done it ?

MR. SPEAKER : By way of abundant caution.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I anticipated your objection and I have brought it. (*Interruptions*). By doing a thing which is not required by law, I do not lose my right. Therefore, I know these objections will be raised. If I do not do it, they will say it is necessary. I, for one, fully know that it is not necessary. By way of abundant caution we got the recommendation. It does not invalidate the Bill. (*Interruptions*)

Regarding the other point about Art. 269 regarding financial memorandum, no expenditure is sought to be incurred out of the Consolidated Fund. Therefore, that objection does not stand. (*Interruptions*)

When this Bill was introduced, the recommendation of the President was obtained.

MR. SPEAKER : You call it just abundant precaution.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Yes, Sir, by way of abundant caution. For the amendment also it was obtained and this morning it was circulated.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है वह परस्पर विरोधी है। उन्होंने यह माना है कि यह फाइनेंशियल बिल है। अगर यह फाइनेंशियल बिल है तो आर्टिकल 117 या उसके भाग तीन के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति की रिकोमेंडेशन जरूरी है। इसमें "एबंडेंट काशन" का सवाल नहीं है। अगर यह फाइनेंशियल बिल है तो राष्ट्रपति की रिकोमेंडेशन चाहिये और राष्ट्रपति की रिकोमेंडेशन नहीं ली गई है इंट्रोडक्शन की स्टेज पर।

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु-शक्ति, गृह कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : ली गई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कहां ली गई है ? अंबेरे में रखा जा रहा है। यह क्या हो रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री कह रही हैं कि

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

राष्ट्रपति की रिकोमेंडेशन ली गई है। कहाँ ली गई है ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It has never been circulated to us.

MR. SPEAKER : Your objection is about the Bill. That is the first objection. The second objection is that the President's recommendation is circulated today. Your objection is, there was no recommendation earlier, and it is circulated only today. I have seen the Bulletin of Friday, the 15th May. There it says 'Constitution (Twenty-fourth) Amendment Bill.' Recommendation of the President has been obtained. That is recommendation for the introduction of the Bill. That is mentioned in the Bulletin and it was taken at the time of introduction. It is there. That is on the 15th of May. This second recommendation is for the introduction of the amendment, that is, today. There is no confusion about this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about financial memorandum?

MR. SPEAKER : Even if we accept the view of what he said that this does not need any recommendation personally, I have this view myself, I accept the plea, that whatever is taken as recommendation is by way of abundant caution. Nothing else.

SHRI M.R. MASANI : I would like to invite your ruling on the suggestion made that this is a Money Bill under Article 110 of the Constitution. This is not a Money Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a Money Bill.

The Prime Minister.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : क्या आप हमारी बात नहीं सुनेंगे ? क्या हमें इंसफ नहीं देंगे ? हम इंसफ मांगने के लिए किसके पास जाएं ? दूसरे देश में जाएं ? यह पार्लियामेंट है।

अगर यहाँ न्याय नहीं मिलेगा तो कहाँ मिलेगा ? कौन हमें न्याय देगा ? इस बिल के पेश किये जाने पर मुझे आपत्ति है। मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर आप सुनें और आप अपनी व्यवस्था दें। क्या इंसफ के लिए हम किसी और के दरवाजे पर जाएं। हम आप से ही इंसफ की आशा करते हैं। मैं आपकी व्यवस्था मांगता हूँ। मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। जब तक आप अपनी व्यवस्था नहीं देते हैं किस तरह से यह बिल आगे चल सकता है। यह जो डिस्कशन है यह अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है। इसको फौरन रोक दिया जाए। अगर आप इंसफ नहीं देते हैं तो हमारे सामने दूसरा कौन सा रास्ता है ? हम कहाँ इंसफ मांगने के लिए जाएं। चैंप्टर तीन, फंडेमेंटल राइट्स में लिखा हुआ है। आर्टिकल 15 (1) में यह साफ लिखा हुआ है :

The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

यह जो बिल लाया गया है यह सिर्फ राजपूत रेस के खिलाफ साजिश का नतीजा है। राजपूत रेस को कुचलने के लिए, उसको खत्म करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। यह एक षडयन्त्र रचा गया है। राजाओं में दस परसेंट गैर राजपूत हैं। वे राजपूतों के वलविशर हैं। राजपूतों के सरपरस्त हैं। सरकार राजपूतों की सपोर्ट पर यहाँ कायम है। इस बिल को इसलिए खत्म किया जाए कि यह राजपूत रेस के खिलाफ एक साजिश है और उस रेस को मिटाने के लिए एक षडयन्त्र है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के डिस्कशन की आप इजाजत न दीजिए। यह बिल अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a historic Bill, for, it represents an important step in the further democratisation of our society.

Naturally, our minds go back to our freedom struggle. One objective of that struggle was to free ourselves from foreign domination. The other which was no less important was to bring about an egalitarian society in which social divisions and disparities would be abolished.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Failed on both counts.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : A Special characteristic of our freedom movement was that it recognised no class distinction and sought to protect no privileges. Some leaders of the movement were intellectual giants ; yet all worked together as political equals. We have not been able to establish a society of complete equality, but we can claim that we are still engaged in this mighty endeavour.

The Bill has to be viewed against this background. It represents the momentum of social change in our country. I should like to assure the princes that there is no animus in it against any individuals. The manner in which we propose to bring about this important change is in keeping with our democratic tradition of achieving far-reaching and even revolutionary changes peacefully, through consultation, through debate and through parliamentary approval.

The initiative for the integration of the country came from the people's leaders, leaders of our democratic moment and an important part of this was the heroic struggle of the States' people. This is not to say that we minimise the co-operation

given by the rulers and their constructive role in the unification of the country soon after the achievement of Independence. They have contributed to the political, social and cultural life of the community. Many former rulers are held in high esteem by the people of the areas over which they once ruled, and some have been elected to this House by them.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : And some of them are also Ministers.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : This public regard, I am confident, will not be diminished in any manner. Indeed, if I may say so, it will be considerably enhanced, if at this time, the rulers co-operate with the Government in doing away with certain institutions which are not in harmony with a society striving for equality and social justice.

The present bill seeks to omit articles 291, 362 and clause 22 of article 366. The intention of Government is to discontinue the privy purses, abolish or restrict the privileges and abolish the concept of rulership.

In a letter which I wrote to the rulers, I had categorically stated that the amending Bill had been introduced in Parliament and would come up for consideration and passage in the current session, and I had told them that there was no intention to cause hard-ship to them or to injure their self-respect and that the Government would make some transitional arrangements.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Here, the financial memorandum come in.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The transitional arrangements have not yet been worked out in detail. The Government's broad approach was indicated. I mentioned the suggestion that the actual payment of transitional allowances to be made to each ruler should be based on a multiple which would be higher for those with lower purses and lower for those with higher purses. The total payment would be such as would help the rulers to adjust to changed circumstances. I had also said

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

that the Government was ready to further discuss the details of the scheme with the rulers.

Some Members may question such consultations. Others may advocate that nothing should be given. But this is not our way. The President himself had mentioned the Government's intention to give transitional allowances. For these past six months, I had hoped that without prejudice to our stand to abolish privy purses and privileges, it would be possible to reach some agreements. It is a matter of regret that this attempt on our part appears to have been misinterpreted.

However even now I sincerely hope that wiser counsels will prevail.

Some princes and their friends have claimed that the will which I am placing before this House is repugnant to morality. I can only say that it would be unthinkable for me to come before this August House, which represents the constituted will of our people, to ask them to enact something which is not in conformity with the precepts of morality.

History is replete with instances of customs, practices and enactments which were regarded as sacrosancts in one age and inhuman in the next. All the great reformers of our country have fought against customs and practices which were unjust and which perpetuate inequality but which earlier had been regarded as justified. I am convinced that while there exists such poverty and inequality in our country, there can be no immorality involved in wanting and working to end them.

The continuance of hereditary titles, customary rights, special privileges and privy purses without any relatable functions and responsibilities is incompatible with our democratic Constitution, the spirit of the times and the demand of changed circumstances.

In the 20 years since the privy purse settlements were made, many things have changed. Many hereditary rights and unearned incomes have been restricted.

We have done away with a series of privileges and vested interests. In Parliament and in the State Assemblies, we have adopted laws to check the concentration of economic power, both rural and industrial. All this was done through open discussion and parliamentary debate. Changes do bring difficulty and necessitate adjustments, but they are inevitable. Historical forces are irreversible. The choice is clear. Either we bring about change peacefully and with consent or changes will come in a manner which, I am sure, this Parliament and this country would not like.

AN HON. MEMBER : Some of us like.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The legislative measure before the House is a Constitution Amendment Bill. It will have to be passed by the requisite majority. It will be for the House, irrespective of party affiliations, to show a sense of history and to consider whether a princely order with attendant rights and privileges should continue indefinitely in a society striving for equality and social justice.

Sir, I move.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

Shri Morarji Desai.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : Sir, on a point of order of very great importance. The Bill, as it stands according to the Minister of State of Law involves no financial implications. But it is perfectly plain....

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Not on this point.

In the Prime Minister's speech, she has clearly stated that there is going to be a

scheme, of compensation, that she hopes it will not be harsh to the rulers and that she was dissatisfied—she was rather disappointed—that the negotiations in this respect had not fruited.

The words used in rule 69 (I) : are “A Bill involving expenditure....”. It does not say : “A Bill that incure or requires the incurring of expenditure.” It is perfectly clear from the Prime Minister’s speech that as a direct consequence of this Bill, there will be involved a very considerable expenditure. Consequently, there is absolute necessity for a financial memorandum accompanying the Bill. In the absence of such a memorandum concerning compensation, the Bill, I submit, is incompetent and cannot be proceeded with.

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Before you go to the amendments, you should be able to consider the point urged by Mr. Dandekar carefully and give your ruling. You cannot dispose of it in this manner.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling.

SHRI RANGA : No, you have not. The point that he has raised has not been possibly appreciated by you. What he has stated is this. He says that some assurances were sought to be given by the Prime Minister and therefore she mentioned them in the course of her speech. Your ruling was prior to the delivery of her speech. In the light of what she has said, Mr. Dandekar would like you to give some consideration to that point. I feel you have not followed him. I would like him to repeat that point, so that you can appreciate it. You have not heard it, you have not given any proper consideration to it.

MR. SPEAKER : These points were raised. I have given my ruling.

SHRI RANGA : Your ruling was on something else.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be referred to the Supreme Court of India for its opinion regarding the competency of Parliament to terminate the agreement, covenant and the gurantee given by the former Government of Dominion of India and by the Constituent Assembly of India.” (4)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgoan) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be referred to the Supreme Court of India under article 143 of the Constitution regarding the validity of Bill” (13)

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I beg to move.

“That the Bill be referred to the Supreme Court of India for opinion under article 143(2) of the Constitution” (14)

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHARGADHRA (Surendranagar) : I beg to move.

“That the Bill be referred to Supreme Court for opinion under article 143 of the Constitution.” (15)

SHRI B.P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 16th December, 1970.” (1)

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 16th November, 1970.” (2)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I beg to move.

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th January, 1971.” (5)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 8 members, namely :—

Shri Onkar Lal Bohra,
Shri D.N. Deb,
Shrimati Indira Gandhi,,
Shri S. Kandappan,
Shri Bal Raj Madhok,
Shri Praksh Vir Shastri,
Shri Sheo Narain, and
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta

with instructions to report by the 31st December, 1970.” (7)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 10 members, namely :—

Shri R.K. Amin,
Shri Hardayal Devgun,
Shri Ram Khrishan Gupta,
Shri D.K. Kunte :
Shri Krishna Chandra Pant,
Shri D.N. Patodia,
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma,
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri,
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri, and
Shri Bal Raj Madhok

With instructions to report by the first day of the next session.” (10)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 20 members, namely :—

Sardar Buta Singh,
Shri N.C. Chatterjee,
Shri P.K. Deo,

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta,
Shri Hem Raj,
Dr. Karni Singh,
Shri D.K. Kunte,
Shri M.R. Masani,
Shri Piloo Mody;
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee;
Shri Krishna Chandra Pant,
Shri N.G. Ranga,
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri
Shri Sheo Narain,
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh,
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha,
Shri Suraj Bhan,
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee,
Shri Yashpal Singh, and
Shri Abdul Ghani Dar

with instructions to report by the 30th January, 1971.” (12)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1971.” (20)

SHRI YASH PAL SINGH (Dehra Dun) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st April, 1971.” (21)

SHRI RAGHUVIR SING SHASTRI (Baghpat) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 20 members, namely :

Shri R.K. Amin.
Shri Atamdas,
Shri C.K. Bhattacharya,
Shri N.C. Chatterjee,
Shri Valmiki Choudhary,
Shri Benoy Krishna Dachowdhury,
Shrimati Indira Gandhi,
Shri Samar Guha,
Dr. Karan Singh,

Dr. Karni Singh,
 Shri Bal Raj Madhok,
 Dr. G.S. Melkote :
 Shri P.K. Vasudevan Nair,
 Shri Nath Pai,
 Shri Krishna Chandra Pant,
 Shri Ram Awtar Sharma,
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri,
 Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri
 Shri Awadesh Chadra Singh.
 Shri K.N. Tewari,

with instructions to report by the first day of the next Session." (22)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat): I have heard with attention what the Prime Minister has stated in moving for consideration of the Bill.

May I say at the outset that we, and those of us who belong to this Congress, are committed to the abolition of the privy purses, but not in the manner in which it is sought to be done(Interruption). Although my hon. friends may shout, they are not going to deflect me from what I am saying.

If this Bill really achieved the purpose in the manner in which it should be achieved, I should have supported it, but as it is most fraudulent and deceitful and is not consistent with the spirit of the Constitution and the undertaking which the Constitution has given, it becomes impossible for me to support this Bill. It is for that reason....

AN HON. MEMBER : Double game.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Double game known only to my hon. friends who are shouting. Therefore, they constantly remember the double game.

I think it would be better if just read out what Sardar Patel had said when these clauses were included in the Constitution. It is very relevant even today. "Among other things, he says :

"Human memory is proverbially short." That is proved today.—

"Meeting in October, 1949...."

—we can as well substitute the words here "meeting in September, 1970—

"....we are apt to forget the magnitude of the problem which confronted us in August, 1947,"

He goes on to say :

"As the Honourable Members are aware, the so-called lapse of paramountcy was a part of the plan announced on June 3rd, 1947, which was accepted by the Congress. We agreed to this arrangement in the same manner as we agreed to the partition of India. We accepted it, because we had no option to act otherwise. While there was recognition in the various announcements of the British Government of the fundamental fact that each State should link up its future with that Dominion with which it was geographically contiguous, the Indian Independence Act released the States from all their obligations to the British Crown. In their various authoritative pronouncements, the British spokesmen recognised that with the lapse of paramountcy, technically and legally the States would become independent. They even conceded that theoretically the States were free to link their future with whichever Dominion they liked, although, in saying so, they referred to certain geographical compulsions which could not be evaded. The situation was indeed fraught with immeasurable potentialities of disruption, for some of the Rulers did wish to exercise their technical right to declare independence and others the join the neighbouring Dominion. If the Rulers had exercised their right in such an unpatriotic manner, they would have found considerable support from influential elements hostile to the interests of this country.

It was against this unpropitious background that the Government of India invited the Rulers of the States to accede on three subjects of Defence, External Affairs and Communications. At the time the proposal was put forward to the Rulers, an assurance was given to them that they would retain the *status quo*

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except for accession on these subjects. It had been made clear to them that this accession did not imply any financial liability on the part of the States and that there was no intention either to encroach on the internal autonomy or the sovereignty of the States or to fetter their discretion in respect of their acceptance of the new Constitution of India. These commitments had to be borne in mind when the States Ministry approached the Rulers for the integration of their states. There was nothing to compel or induce the Rulers to merge the identity of their States. Any use of force would have not only been against our professed principles but would have also caused serious repercussions. If the Rulers had elected to stay out, they would have continued to draw the heavy Civil Lists which they were drawing before and in a large number of cases they could have continued to enjoy unrestricted use of the State revenues. The minimum which we could offer to them as *quid pro quo* for parting with their ruling powers was to guarantee to them privy purses and certain privileges on a reasonable and defined basis. The privy purse settlements are therefore in the nature of consideration for the surrender by the Rulers of all their ruling powers and also for the dissolution of the States as separate units.

We would do well to remember that the British Government spent enormous amounts in respect of the Mahratta settlements alone. We are ourselves honouring the commitments of the British Government in respect of the pensions of those Rulers who helped them to consolidate their Empire, need we cavil then at the small-I purposely use the word small-price we have paid for the bloodless revolution which has affected the destinies of millions of our people.

The capacity for mischief and trouble on the part of the Rulers if the settlement with them would not have been reached on a negotiated basis was far greater than could be imagined at this stage. Let us do justice to them; let us place ourselves in their position and then assess the value of their sacrifice. The Rulers have now

discharged their part of the obligations by transferring all ruling powers and by agreeing to the integration of their States. The main part of our obligation under these Agreements is to ensure that the guarantees given by us in respect of privy purpose are fully implemented. Our failure to do so would be a breach of faith and seriously prejudice the stabilisation of the new order."

SHRI NAMBIAR : If it is a long quotation, it can be circulated....

(Interruption)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That is now complete.

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : As I said, it is a quotation. And if it is a quotation, the hon. Member need not have worried. Why I have quoted this is very obvious. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The hon. Members should listen.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : These conventions and agreements which they have arrived at, were arrived at by independent States with the Government of India, each one of them separately. They were agreements which had been deliberately entered into, and then, they have been incorporated in the Constitution, and therefore, they get a validity which is beyond any doubt. (Interruption)

Now, why was this done? It was done in perpetuity; it was done at that time. If it had not been done, I do not think that we would have an integrated India as we have to day. (Interruption) There is no use the hon. Members shouting like this. Those hon. Members who are shouting like this now were the very people who shouted against us when we were fighting for freedom. (Interruption) These are the people who are now shouting against something which the Constitution has made.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : He was a Deputy Collector under the British Government. (*Interruption*)
यह डिप्टी कलेक्टर थे ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I would request my hon. friends to listen.

(*Interruption*)

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Some Member has referred to the hon. Shri Morarji Desai as Deputy Collector. This is an insult to the House and he should withdraw it. He must be made to withdraw it first. (*Interruption*) The communists are Blitz agents.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pati) : What about the letter that Shri Dange wrote to the Viceroy? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : He was a Sub-Deputy Collector.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Such remarks cannot go on record.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not know why they are disturbed while I quote something. Well, I was a Deputy Collector. But I had the courage to resign and get out and join the freedom struggle, and these Members who are saying this were the people who were coming in our way when we were fighting the British people. (*Interruption*) But I do not want to touch that point. (*Interruption*) These are the lies which are propounded by people like them. May I say that the records are there, in the Government, and you can see them.

AN HON. MEMBER : Don't talk to them. (*Interruption*)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I say, Sir, that these are only taking more time, and therefore, I hope you, Sir, will prevent them from doing so. Otherwise, I will go on.

The question now is, can this remain in perpetuity? Certainly, those have been

made in perpetuity, and we had under taken to do so. I readily grant and I do believe that as men of the word there is nothing in perpetual existence till infinity, lasting for ever, or anything like that. Therefore, these things cannot last for ever. That also can be understood. But it has to be done in a manner, in accordance with what is just. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *Rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down or not?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It must be remembered that when these agreements were made, the princes or the rulers were free to enter into them or not to enter into them, and nobody could have forced them to do that.

Today what is the position? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the members sitting opposite not to interrupt like this? This is a debate. Your party members also have to speak. If you do like this, there will be no end to it. आप में इतना पेशंस नहीं है। यह पार्लियामेंट है, पेशंस से सुनना चाहिये, इतना इम्प्रेशंस नहीं दिखलाना चाहिये कि आप दूसरे की बात सुनने को तैयार न हों। मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसा करने से आपकी कोई बहुत शोभा होगी।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It was in the White Paper itself, which was published by the Government of India presided over by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that a tribute was given to the princes and the rulers for doing what they have done and for recognising that if they had not done this, there would have been no integration of this country. When I say this, I say it from practical experience. We had more States in Gujarat perhaps than anywhere else. In one or two States there, the rulers, before this had happened, had given full autonomy to the people. Then they became Chief Ministers and Ministers, after six months, they said, "We have got now full autonomy. Our Supreme Court is here. Everything is here."

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We have not to go outside. Why should we merge?" This was the condition obtaining in the country at that time.

Under these conditions, if Sardar had not shown the imagination and the skill with which he acted and persuaded the rulers also to see their duty, if the rulers had not seen their duty as they did, there would have been no integration in this country. That must be remembered. My hon. friends who shout loud today are the persons who want to disrupt the country and not to integrate the country, they do not mind any of these things. But one must recognise the fact that even they would not have been able to function if this country had not been free and if it had not become a democratic country, they would have been nowhere. But it redounds to the credit of democracy that such forces are also allowed to function and shout in this Parliament. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): It is not by your grace.

SHRI S. N. BANERJEE : Including the Syndicate.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am only sorry that he bears the name of his illustrious forefather because he is proving untrue to everything that is precious in this country. I do not know what he means by that. He has got to realise what has happened and what I am meaning when I say that this is not being done in a proper manner. If, when there were no compulsions for the rulers to do so, they agreed to come to this agreement and give up their ruling powers and territories and be satisfied with privy purses and privileges which would not compare with what they used to enjoy before, can we not have now the sense or the capacity to see that an agreement is made again and to see that these are ended?

I am quite sure that these rulers have for greater patriotism than the people who are shouting against them... *(Interruption).* ...If coercive action is not taken and if threats are not launched, I am quite sure

that they would come to a reasonable agreement which would not be a burden to this country and which would be an honour not only for them but for the country, for the nation and for the Constitution. This is the spirit of the agreement. That has been done before.

I was glad that the Prime Minister told her party executive—that is what was reported—that we must act in the spirit of the agreements. I was glad to learn that and I thought that would happen. I had hopes also because when I was in the Cabinet she had asked me to arrive at an agreement with them. It was done deliberately in the beginning of 1969 two years after the decision had been taken. I was quite confident that the agreement would have been arrived at. But I left the Cabinet after that and I could not, therefore, do anything in the matter.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : Because you were obstructing that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is no question of anybody obstructing that.

I am quite sure that the rulers would have agreed to give up their privy purses in the interest of their people and to use them for the people with certain arrangements. That would not have involved any great expenditure or would not have involved compromise of honour for anybody or breach of faith on the part of Government or the nation.

These are things which have to be borne in mind and it is, therefore, that I am saying that this Bill is brought in a manner which is deceptive. If I may use the least offensive word that I can use. It is deceptive in the sense that here it is only said that these three articles are removed and in the preamble or the statement of objects and reasons it is said :—

“The concept of rulership, with privy purses and special privileges unrelated to any current function and social purpose, is incompatible with an egalitarian social order. Government have therefore decided to terminate the

privy purses and privileges of the Rulers of former Indian States. Hence this Bill."

Was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru not a democrat? Was he not a socialist? Is not the Constitution, when it was enacted, a socialist Constitution? What are the Directive Principles in it? With all these, these articles were incorporated in it.

They say, today things are different. Things are different as new generations come and as new ideas also come. As I said, these things cannot last permanently; therefore, they have got to be ended some time or the other. I had also told them and they were also ready to terminate them, but terminate them with honour and self-respect. If these rulers do not maintain their self respect in this manner and compromise in a wrong manner only for the sake of money, I will have no respect left for them. But they did not compromise in that sense. They only want that they should be treated with self-respect and, as those agreements were arrived at, new agreements can be arrived at whereby a satisfactory position can be arrived at. I am quite sure that that can be achieved.

But what is sought to be done today? In this Bill it is said that these will be ended. But the Bill merely says that article 291 will go, article 362 will go and clause (22) of article 366 will go. What about covenants and agreements? They do not go because these articles go. They are there. One side of the agreement is carried out and the other is not. Does this not mean that it will be unconstitutional and illegal?

Therefore, this has got to be considered from all points of view.

15 hrs.

I say, it is deceptive because nothing is mentioned about that here. The Prime Minister merely mentioned in her letter to the Princes that some transitional arrangement should be made. I do not see why they are shy of paying compensation. Is it because of the friends she has and with whose help she maintains the Govern-

ment? If that is so, then it is not honourable because this is a right which they have got under the Constitution and under the covenants and agreements. Even if you take away the guarantee under the Constitution, the covenants and agreements do remain.

Why do I call it dishonourable? I call it dishonourable because, whereas you are going back on the word that you had given, the guarantee that you had given you are still keeping them with their mouths shut and with no remedy open by keeping article 363 as it is.

These articles were a package arrangement. They were all together. Article 363 is now being utilised to end the covenants and agreements arbitrarily in a manner in which the Government may want to do, which was not the purpose of article 363, as is obvious from the white paper that was issued by the Government of India. The Government of India have in that white paper which they had issued to the Indian States set out the object of article 363 in this paragraph. I am not quoting the whole paragraph. I am quoting this :

"Article 363 has, therefore, been embodied in the Constitution which excludes specifically the agreements of merger or covenants from the jurisdiction of courts except in cases that may be referred to the Supreme Court by the President. At the same time, the Government of India consider it necessary that constitutional recognition should be given to the guarantees and assurances which the Government have given in respect of the rights and privileges of rulers."

They have mentioned that article 363 has been introduced because there are many customs and rights and privileges which different States enjoy and they might bring in those things and there can be disputes and that those disputes should not go to the courts. Therefore, article 363 was incorporated. That is what the white paper says.

Now, in spite of that, this very article is sought to be utilised for shutting the mouths of the rulers and taking away all

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remedies from them for any arbitrary action that the Government may take. This Parliament is the custodian of the honour and the self-respect, not only self-respect but honour and justice, of every citizen. The honour and justice must be to all, not to one. Even if it is an injustice to one person, it is an injustice and, therefore, we have got to see whether this is done honourably or not. In my view, this is not done honourably. Therefore, I have to oppose this Bill. That is why I am saying this article 363 ought to be amended to see that if these covenants and agreements are ended, the princes must be free to go to the courts if they want to do so. Otherwise, it is denying them a democratic right. You turn them from rulers into ordinary citizens. I can have no quarrel with it. But if you do that, then let them remain with the ordinary rights, the fundamental rights, of every citizen. These are also fundamental rights. These rights have been given to them by negotiation, by agreement, for which they have performed their part. They have given more than what they have received. Is it realised that they surrendered 12000 miles of railways without taking a pie of compensation? They have given up Rs. 77 crores and more to the Government of India. It cannot be said that these are matters which are trifling or which are not proper. All this was done. What I am asking for is not that you give them this or that. I am only saying that we must arrive at an honourable agreement and I am quite sure that the rulers will play their part if that is done. And if that is done, then the honour of the nation and the justice of the nation also will be satisfied and the Constitution also will be satisfied. I do not hold that these things can remain perpetually or should remain perpetually. That is not the demand of the rulers either, as I see it from the letters and the correspondence exchanged between them and the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

Therefore, this is a matter where we have got to ponder and see whether we are really custodians of the honour, law

and justice of this nation. We have also to see this that nothing is mentioned as to what is going to be done as a result of this Bill having been passed. It is said that this Bill will come into effect from 15th October 1970. What happens then? That does not mean that the privy purses are ended. That does not mean that the privileges are ended because they are under agreements and covenants. Nothing is said here.

Therefore, I am saying this is not fair to the House. This is deceiving the House and hoodwinking it because afterwards they can do what they like. It is not necessary to come to the House after that. Therefore, one can give many things. One may not give anything. One may give to some people. One may not give to some other people. What is the guarantee that this will not be done? And the record of this Government is of double standards and is such that one cannot be sure. Therefore, I would say, especially when I am seeing what is happening now, and I have got to say this thing with great pain. I would, therefore, say that unless these matters are satisfactorily cleared, it is not possible for me or for my friends to support the Bill. We have to oppose the Bill.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (वाड़मेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बड़े ध्यान से सम्माननीय मोरारजी देसाई का भाषण सुना । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

15.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी-अभी सम्माननीय मोरारजी देसाई ने हमारे देश के भूतपूर्व नरेशों को देश भक्ति का प्रमाण-पत्र दिया । मैं आशा करता था श्री मोरारजी देसाई शायद स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के उन दिनों को याद करेंगे, इस ऐतिहासिक अवसर पर इतिहास के कुछ पन्ने उलट कर हम नौजवानों को बताएंगे कि देश की आजादी के आन्दोलन में इन नरेशों ने क्या भूमिका अदा की थी ।

अमी-अमी श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का नाम लिया। उन्होंने कहा कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू तो समाजवादी थे, पण्डित जवाहरलाल नेहरू तो प्रजातन्त्रवादी थे। मैं पण्डित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की आटो-बायोग्राफी से कुछ हिस्सा पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। पण्डित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अपनी आटोबायोग्राफी में लिखा है—उन पण्डित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जिनको इन नरेशों ने अपनी रियासतों में कमी आने नहीं दिया, उन पण्डित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जिन पर प्रतिबन्ध था उन देशी रियासतों में जाने पर, आज नरेशों को देश भक्ति का प्रमाण पत्र दिया जा रहा है....

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : डा० कर्णसिंह की बात कहिये।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار - ڈاکٹر کرن سنگھ کی بات کہئے -]

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : पण्डित जवाहरलाल नेहरू लिखते हैं :

"A sense of oppression comes; it is stifling and difficult to breathe, and below the still or slow-moving waters, there is stagnation and putrefaction. One feels hedged in, circumscribed, bound down in mind and body. And one sees the utter backwardness and misery of the people, contrasting vividly with the glaring ostentation of the princes' palaces. How much of the wealth of the State flows into the palace for the personal needs and luxuries of the prince; how little of it goes back to the people in the form of any service? A veil of mystery surrounds these States. Newspapers are not encouraged there.. Outside newspapers are often barred. Literacy is very low, except in some of

the Southern States. The principal news that come from the States is of a viceregal visit with all its pomp...or of an extravagantly celebrated marriage or birthday of a Ruler.....Public meetings are almost unknown."

इतना ही नहीं, हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन के दिनों में इन नरेशों ने अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद को इस देश में कायम रखने का काम किया, वह अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद के खास पाये थे। उन को ब्रिटिश इम्पीरियलिज्म का वाच डाय कहा जाता रहा है, उन को ब्रिटिश इम्पीरियलिज्म की पुलिस कहा जाता रहा है। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ अंग्रेज बराबर कहते रहे हैं। मैनचेस्टर गार्जियन में जे०टी० ग्विन लिखते हैं :

"Hardly any of the States have the attributes required for making a modern nation State. The frontiers are artificial and do not correspond with differences in race or language or culture.... It would seem to follow that the ruler's hold upon the affections of his subjects is far weaker than is generally said to be the case."

इतना ही नहीं जो अंग्रेजों के वकील थे रशदुक विलियम्स उन्होंने भी लिखा है :

"The rulers of the Native States are very loyal to their British connections. Many of them owe their very existence to British justice and arms. Many of them would not be in existence today had not British power supported them during the struggle of the later part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. Their affection and loyalty are important assets for Britain in the present troubles and in the re-adjustment which must come... The situation of the Feudatory States, checker-boarding all India as they do, are a great safeguard. It is likely establishing a vast network of friendly fortresses in debatable territory. It would be difficult for a general rebellion against the British to sweep India because of this network of powerful loyal Native States."

[श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

आज इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि अगर अंग्रेज साम्राज्यवाद इस देश में इतने दिनों तक टिका रहा तो इसका मुख्य कारण यह था कि इन नरेशों ने बड़ी स्वामिमक्ति से अपने आका अंग्रेजों की खिदमत की और जाता को कुचल कर रक्खा, उन को दबा कर रक्खा, उनके नागरिक अधिकारों को कुचल कर रक्खा। मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ जा इन भूतपूर्व नरेशों के अत्याचारों का, उन के दमन का और उनके जुल्म का हमेशा शिकार रहा है।

अभी श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा कि यदि इन नरेशों ने त्याग न किया होता, बलिदान न किया होता तो हमारे देश का एकीकरण न होता। इतनी जल्दी इतिहास को झुठला देना श्री मोरारजी देसाई का काम है। हम जानते हैं कि जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ तब इन नरेशों से कह दिया गया कि तुम खुदमुस्तार हो, तुम सावरेन हो। मुझे याद है जोधपुर में सरदार पटेल तशरीफ लाये थे। उन्होंने एक सार्वजनिक सभा में भाषण दिया था। सरदार पटेल ने कहा—मुझे उन के शब्द अक्षरशः याद हैं—उन्होंने उस सभा में कहा कि यह राजा लोग कहते हैं कि हम खुदमुस्तार हो गये। मैं उनसे पूछता हूँ कि तुम कब खुदमुस्तार थे। पहले तुम मुगलों के जूते चाटते रहे, उसके बाद अंग्रेजों के जूते चाटते रहे। तुम कभी खुदमुस्तार नहीं थे। (व्यवधान) मैं जानता हूँ, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जानती है, हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद ट्रावनकोर कांचीन ने कहा कि वह खुदमुस्तार रहेगा, निजाम हैदराबाद ने कहा कि वह स्वतंत्र रहेगा। जोधपुर ने कहा कि वह पाकिस्तान में शामिल होगा, भोपाल ने, जूनागढ़ ने, काश्मीर ने.....

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लफ्ज निकाले जायें। यह रेशल हेट्रेड पैदा करते हैं। इन लोगों ने अंग्रेजी हुकूमत से लोहा लिया था। उन्हें इसलिये हटाया गया कि वह ब्रिटिश

इम्पीरियलिज्म के सबसे बड़े दुश्मन थे। यहां रेशल हेट्रेड फैलाई जा रही है, यहां जाति का अपमान किया जा रहा है। अगर इतिहास को देखा जाय तो उन्होंने डट कर लोहा लिया था। उन्होंने आठ सौ साल तक खून के दरिया बहाकर अपनी आजादी को कायम रक्खा है। यह झूठ बोल रहे हैं और इल्जाम लगा रहे हैं। इसको एक्सपन्ज किया जाये। यह रेशल हेट्रेड पैदा करना चाहते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : इतिहास की जो बात है वह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। जोधपुर और बीकानेर तथा जयपुर के महाराज मुगलों के पांच हजारी और सात हजारी मनसबदार थे। यह इतिहास की बात करते हैं, आप पढ़िये “वीर विनोद”। “वीर विनोद” में लिखा हुआ है कि जिस उदयपुर ने कभी मुगलों के आंग सिर नहीं झुकाया, आखिर में उसके राणा राजसिंह के राजकुमार तीन दिन के लिये मुगलों की अदालत में गये। (व्यवधान) और उन्होंने मनसबदारी स्वीकार की। इसलिये इतिहास की बात आप मत कीजिये। जनता को आपकी सूचना है। आज सिर देने की बात कही जाती है। राजा लोग कहते हैं कि हमने सिर दिया। सिर नहीं दिया, उन्होंने अपनी बहन बेटियाँ दी हैं, उन्होंने जनता का सिर कुचला..... (व्यवधान)

श्री यशपाल सिंह : किसको अपनी बहन बेटियाँ दी? यह रेशल हेट्रेड फैलाई जा रही है। राजपूत जाति के खिलाफ प्रचार किया जा रहा है। यह अनपार्लियामेंट्री रिमार्क हैं, यह इतिहास के खिलाफ है। अगर राजपूत न होते तो इनका पता भी न लगता कि यह कहाँ थे। (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्ध कछवाय (उज्जैन) : मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है, आप सुनते क्यों नहीं हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Let hon. Members resume their seats.

I am not able to follow what is going on. Order, Order. Let me first follow what is going on.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : यह शब्द निकाल दिये जायें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ऑर्डर, ऑर्डर।

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : On a point of order. Such speeches should not be permitted. I will vote for the ruling party, but not if such speeches are delivered.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : मैं अपने शब्द वापस लेने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : यह अपमान हो रहा है हमारी मां बहनों का। यहां उनको गाली दी जा रही है। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. I am not following anything.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : मैं अपने शब्द वापस लेता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request members to take this discussion seriously and allow the Chair to understand what is going on. If any member has any grievance that something wrong has been said, at least let me be allowed to understand what it is that has been said. If 6 or 7 or 8 or 10 members get up and shout simultaneously at me, I am not able to follow what is wrong and what is right. Members will kindly co-operate. If Shri Nahata has used any language that is provocative...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He has withdrawn it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That should be enough. I could not follow that he had withdrawn it.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : On a point of order....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to make a general request. By all means let us put as much punch and vigour into arguments as possible, but let us avoid language that is provocative.

DR. KARNI SINGH : May I make a very humble request to the hon. House? This hon. member has been talking about marriages between two religions 500 years ago. We can also retort and say that Shrimati Gandhi married a Parsi. But what has that got to do with this debate?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When your turn comes, you can speak.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Let us keep everything in its proper perspective.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों को जेलों में ठूस ठूस कर जला दिया गया, जिन्दा जला दिया गया। हमारे यहाँ जैसलमेर के सागर मल्ल गोपा को इसलिए जेल में जिन्दा जला दिया गया कि उन्होंने जिम्मेवार हकूमत की मांग की थी। जोधपुर में मेरे साथी श्री बालमुकुन्द बिस्सा को जेल में जिन्दा इसलिए मार डाला गया कि उसका अपराध था कि वह जनता की हकूमत चाहता था। मुझे याद है मेरे एक साथी को पुलिस ने इतना पीटा कि वह मर गया। उसका अपराध केवल इतना था कि वहाँ के राजा का जब देहान्त हुआ गया था तो उसने अपना सिर मुंडवाने से इन्कार कर दिया था। उसको पुलिस ने इतना पीटा कि वह मर गया। ये जुल्म और अत्याचार नरेशों के राज्य में हुआ करते थे। आज उन्हीं नरेशों को देशमन्त होने का खिताब दिया जाए, यह मानने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ।

आजादी के बाद जनता के आन्दोलनों ने और भी जोर पकड़ा। त्रावणकोर कोचीन, काश्मीर, राजस्थान, हैदराबाद, सभी जगह जनता ने आन्दोलन किए। उन आन्दोलनों की वजह से नरेशों को मजबूर हो कर भारत के साथ आना पड़ा। वे आना नहीं चाहते थे लेकिन

[श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

मजबूरी में आए। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि जोषपुर पाकिस्तान के साथ जाना चाहता था। निजाम स्वतंत्र रहना चाहते थे और वह यू.एन.ओ. में भी गए थे। त्रावणकोर कोचीन ने अपना अलग संविधान बनाने की घोषणा की थी। एक के बाद एक नरेश ने इस देश के खिलाफ विद्रोह किया और अलग अलग से एलान किए। लेकिन जनता के आन्दोलनों ने उनको मजबूर किया कि वे हिन्दुस्तान के साथ आए। उस वक्त निश्चय ही सरदार पटेल ने दूरदर्शिता से काम लिया। उन्होंने हमेशा विवड प्रो को शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया। वह महत्वपूर्ण है। सरदार पटेल इन नरेशों के इतिहास को जानते थे, इनकी मनोवृत्ति को जानते थे। उनको पता था कि जन आन्दोलन के दबाव में आ कर ये ऐसा कर रहे हैं। नरेश भी समझते थे कि यदि इस वक्त देश के साथ नहीं आए, तो उनका अस्तित्व ही खतरे में पड़ जायेगा। अपने अस्तित्व को बचाने के लिए मजबूर होकर उन्होंने कान्वेन्ट्स पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे। सरदार पटेल ने नरेशों की ऐतिहासिक दुर्बलताओं का लाभ उठाया और उन रियासतों को भारत में विलीन किया। वे जानते थे कि इन्होंने शोषण किया है।

श्री मोरारजी भाई कहते हैं कि जो संविधान में लिखा गया है वह स्याई नहीं है, सनातन नहीं है लेकिन यह जो तरीका है यह ठीक नहीं है कि संविधान में जो हर नागरिक को अधिकार हैं कि वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा सकता है, उस अधिकार से इनको वंचित क्यों किया जाए। इनको सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाने का अधिकार क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है, यह उन्होंने पूछा है। 33 वर्ष से नरेशों को विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त रहे हैं, प्रिवीपर्स इनको मिलते रहे हैं। साथ ही संविधान में यह भी लिख दिया गया था कि ये कान्वेन्ट्स और ये जो इनके साथ इकरारनामे हुए हैं, इनको कोई चुनौती नहीं दे सकता है, इनके सम्बन्ध में कोई अगर विवाद हो तो उसको सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में नहीं ले जाया जा सकता

है। 33 वर्ष तक कोई भी आदमी सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जा कर यह नहीं कह सकता था कि ये प्रिवीपर्स और ये विशेषाधिकार संविधान की आत्मा के विरुद्ध हैं, संविधान में हम एक रिपब्लिक हैं और रिपब्लिक में नरेश नहीं हो सकते हैं, रिपब्लिक में नरेशों को प्रिवीपर्स नहीं मिल सकते हैं और ऐसा जो हो रहा है यह हमारे संविधान की आत्मा के विरुद्ध है। हम ने इसको संविधान में इस वास्ते डाल दिया था ताकि कोई सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जा कर इन नरेशों के प्रिवीपर्सों के बारे में और विशेषाधिकारों के बारे में चुनौती न दे सके। जब इस तरह की धारा 33 वर्ष तक संविधान में कायम रही और प्रिवीपर्स तथा विशेषाधिकार सुरक्षित रखे गए तब तो कभी किसी नरेश ने यह नहीं कहा कि हम को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाने का अधिकार होना चाहिये, तब तो किसी नरेश ने यह नहीं कहा कि जनता का कोई भी आदमी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा कर कह सकता है कि यह धारा निकाल दी जाए, प्रिवीपर्स जो दिये जाते हैं ये संविधान की आत्मा के खिलाफ जाते हैं और जब इस धारा का लाभ इन नरेशों ने आज तक उठाया है तो आज यहां भांग क्यों की जाती है कि इनको सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाने का अधिकार दिया जाए? अगर इनको अधिकार होता और जिस दिन यह संविधान बना उस दिन से यह धारा अगर इस में न होती तो आज यह धारा नहीं डाली जाती, कतई नहीं डाली जाती। लेकिन 33 साल तक इस धारा का लाभ इन नरेशों ने उठाया है और इन्होंने संविधान की आत्मा के विरुद्ध भी विशेषाधिकार का उपयोग किया है। यह लाभ प्रजातंत्र में किसी नागरिक को नहीं मिल सकता है। मैं इस वास्ते चाहता हूं कि अब भी यह धारा बनी रहनी चाहिये इसलिए नहीं कि हमारा विश्वास है कि जो हम कर रहे हैं यह कोई कानून के खिलाफ नहीं है, संविधान के खिलाफ नहीं है लेकिन केवल इसलिए कि एक अवैधानिक चीज विधान में 33 वर्ष तक रही है और अब उसको

विधान में से निकालने की बात क्यों पैदा हो। इस वास्ते जो धारा 363 है वह संविधान में बनी रहनी चाहिये।

आत्मसम्मान की बात श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कही है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि यदि दो व्यक्तियों के आत्मसम्मान को ठेस लगती है यदि दो व्यक्तियों के साथ भी अन्याय होता है तो वह अन्याय है। यदि श्री मोरारजी देसाई यह कहते कि सिर्फ दो आदमियों के प्रति अन्याय होता है तभी अन्याय है तो यह बात मेरी समझ में आ सकती थी। आप देखें कि जैसलमेर के नरेश को 1 लाख 80 हजार रुपये प्रतिवर्ष दिया जाता रहा है। अब भी अगर उनको यह न दिया जाए तो क्या उनके प्रति अन्याय होगा? जैसलमेर की जनता पिछले 30 साल से पीने के पानी की एक एक बूंद के लिए तरसती रही है। क्या यह उसके प्रति अन्याय नहीं हो रहा था? तब क्या उस अन्याय के खिलाफ कोई आवाज उठाई गई थी? 1 लाख 80 हजार रुपये से आज तक जितना रुपया जैसलमेर के नरेश को दिया गया है, उस रुपये में जैसलमेर की जनता को पीने का पानी पिलाया जा सकता था।

यह जो कहा जाता है कि सरकार ने राजाओं के साथ जो वादे किये हैं और प्रामिजिज् किए उनको तोड़ा न जाए तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जनता के साथ जो वादे किए गए थे, उससे साथ जो प्रामिजिज् किए गए थे वे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण हैं या मुट्ठी भर जनता के शोषकों और साम्राज्यवाद के पहुँचेदारों के साथ किए गए वादे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जनता के साथ किए गए वादे ज्यादा पवित्र और महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि विदेशों में हमारी साख घट जाएगी, सरकार नरेशों के साथ किए गए वचनों का इस प्रकार तोड़ेगी ता भारत-वर्ष की साख मिट जाएगी। इस सम्बन्ध में

मेरा निवेदन है कि आज तक विदेशों में हमारे देश का मजक उड़ाया जाता था और कहा जाता था कि तुम्हारी कैसी रिपब्लिक है जहाँ राजे महाराजे भी हैं, यह तुम्हारी कैसे डेमोक्रेसी है, कैसा जनतंत्र है कि प्रिन्स भी उनको मिलते हैं। तुम्हारे राजाओं का विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त है; तुम उनके खिलाफ मुकदमा नहीं चला सकते; वे लाख जुल्म करें, तुम उनके खिलाफ आवाज नहीं उठा सकते।

मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि जो प्रजातान्त्रिक सुधार आज किया जा रहा है, नरेशों के प्रिन्स पसिज और विशेषाधिकारों को समाप्त करने का जो ऐतिहासिक कदम आज उठाया जा रहा है, उससे सारे विश्व में इस भारतीय गणतंत्र की, भारत सरकार की और भारत के प्रधान मंत्री की प्रतिष्ठा बहुत अधिक बढ़ी है और बहुत अधिक बढ़ेगी—दुनिया की जनता इस देश को, और हमारे प्रजातंत्र को अधिक आदर के साथ देखेगी।

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHARAN-GADHRA (Surendranagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, The hon. Member before me referred to certain individual princes which made me think that this was to be some kind of public trial of princes. I am quite sure that the House will agree with me that we are not sitting here as a public court for trying princes or for considering their merits or demerits. If there had to be a court for such trial, that court very properly might have been the Constituent Assembly of India. But you all know what the Constituent Assembly of India had to say about the Princes, about their record of service, and about their contribution to the country and their self-abnegation in consolidating the Union of India.

The hon. Mover of this motion, the Prime Minister, has referred to her communications and quoted from her letters to the Princes. But she has not quoted from the replies sent to her. I take the liberty of making up that lacuna. In our letter, dated 15th August, referring to her letter, we said:

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"You have been pleased to say that there is no intention to cause hardship to the Rulers or injure their self-respect. I know you will agree that there can be no greater hardship than dishonour. What everyone values and cherishes the most is his self-respect or *izzat*. Therefore any solution to be found has to be consistent with this and based on mutual understanding. Our previous talks with the Government were clouded by Government's emphasis on privy purse compensation and such things; and references to impending constitutional changes."

In our second letter we had expressed our surprise at the abrupt decision taken to introduce a Bill while talks were going on. The Prime Minister refers to that in her letter and speaks of her being surprised at our being surprised. This is a part of our letter:

"Our surprise therefore at your sudden decision was not unnatural. It was occasioned by the fact that your Cabinet took the decision just at a time when, your having initiated a fresh and welcome approach and our having responded to it in full measure and good faith—, our talks were actually progressing and while we were still awaiting a call for our first meeting with you as Prime Minister and Home Minister. Your letter, suggesting a clarificatory meeting, came after your Cabinet had decided to go forward with the Bill. Had you taken the decision after your conference with us, had you found that there was no meeting ground, but an impasse, your decision would have been less surprising."

Then again:

"You have said that in the six months between the Presidential Address and your letter of 31 July 'no concrete or serious proposals have been placed before Government by the Princes.' You are saying so is surely something to be marvelled at. If any concrete or serious proposals were to be put forward, by one party to another, they must surely come from the party

which is proposing to resile from its agreements."

"I must however protect against your saying that no proposals have been made by the princes. Twelve days after the President's Address, a most responsible letter of memorial, dated 3 March, was presented on our collective behalf to the President, moving him to refer the question to the Supreme Court for its advisory opinion under article 143. You cannot seriously mean that this was not a 'serious' or concrete proposal.... When you say, 'It seems to me that our genuine interest in purposeful negotiations has been misunderstood,' I think, Madam, we are perhaps more justified in saying this to you than you to us."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as many of you know, I stand before you in more than one capacity. My prime capacity, indeed my warrant to speak to you at all, is that I am one of you, a Member of this hon. House.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Sir, I rise to a point of order. It is a very important point. If you go through May's Parliamentary Practice, and other great books on the subject, you will find that it has been held as a convention, and a sacred convention in all Parliaments of the world, that if a Member of Parliament has any direct, personal or pecuniary interest in a particular matter, he must state it before he speaks. That is the convention: so he must state it before he speaks on the subject which is vital or of any pecuniary interest to him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a very simple point. This is not a question where a Member has any direct or pecuniary interest. It not only involves him but many others also; it involves a question of State policy. Therefore, it is not a point of order. You may continue your speech.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHANGADHRA : Sir, it happens that I am also one who signed the Instrument of Accession by which my State and my people became a part of the Union of India.

(*Interruption*) Yes; indeed my people. Subsequently, I entered into a covenant under which I resigned the powers of Government to help integrate and consolidate the new-found Union, as did the other Princes. It also happens, as some of you know, that for the time being I have a certain representative position, in behalf of the princes, to discuss some of the matters which are before you, with the Government of India. I am grateful to the Swatantra party for allowing me the party time to speak in one or other of the capacities while representing the party's views about reference to the Supreme Court. I am no less grateful to the house itself in affording me a hearing before this High Court of Parliament. I have yet one more capacity—the capacity that you and I all share, and cherish the most—that of being an Indian and a citizen of this Republic.

Sir, I will first take up the question of the Princes before I pass on to the far more critical and crucial issues before us,—issues which affect the health and well-being of our national State and society, which has a respected place in the comity of nations, a place we have secured by our having followed the guiding light of the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, and as we still regard his principles as precepts to be followed in our national life.

I do not consider the princes, or their record, or their viewpoint, as being material to the essential issues before this House. I do not propose to be their champion or advocate. They have stated their viewpoint in clear and unambiguous terms. If I dilate upon them, it will be to present and appraise the facts, as evidence, and I hope I will do so impartially and without prejudice. A good deal has already been said on the subject, and I will try to be as brief as possible.

In the 20 years between 1947 and 1967, between the time when the Rulers and the Government of India entered into certain mutual compacts and right up to the time of the passing of a resolution by one party against the other, the relations between the Government of India and the Rulers were harmonious and cordial. The only material change in this period so far as their compactual relations are concerned

was that the privy purses had dropped to about a third or fourth of their original value and a good many of the so-called privileges were no longer being availed of or were no longer available. All this steady diminution had been quietly acquiesced in.

The ruling party then suddenly decided that even what remained should be curtailed or done away with. The Rulers felt, as indeed would any party to an agreement, that the other party, namely, the Government, should at least have taken them into confidence and consulted with them, before taking an arbitrary, unilateral decision.

I do not wish to put too much blame on the ruling party, in which expression I include members now sitting on both sides of the House—because it seems there were hardly 20 or so members present and voting when the AICC resolution was passed.

Some four months after this, and after many avoidable things had been said by Government spokesmen on the subject, the Government invited the Rulers' representatives for a preliminary talk and asked their cooperation.

One thing is clear about the discussion between the Government and the Rulers from the beginning up to now. And, it is a paradox. The Government, on its part, has invited the Princes to cooperate and the Princes on their part have offers their cooperation to Government; and yet they have not been able to find a meeting ground between them. The Princes have taken one uniform consistent stand from the beginning, right up to now. Briefly, and to quote from their latest letter to the Prime Minister, dated yesterday:

“Our basic objection has been and is to any unilateral proceeding or coercive process.”

In previous communications, they have said that if the kind of cooperation sought by Government means nothing but an object submission to the might of Government, they could not bring themselves to accede to it. It cannot be expected by any Government from any citizen, however

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weak and vulnerable he may be, that he must bow and prostrate himself before the oppressive exercise of overbearing power or arrogant authority.

If nothing else, this stand at least must excite the sympathy of every Member and be vindicated by the vote of this House : that while the Government of the day has every right to exhort cooperation, and even to demand it, it cannot take away a citizen's self respect. This is one basic issue on which you will be voting.

If, in spite of the unbending attitude maintained by Government, the Princes have offered their cooperation, what does it mean? It is merely a pretence or a facade? Or, is it something meaningful and constructive? This the Members must judge for themselves from what the Princes have formally and officially said.

Sir, I quote from the first Note passed by the Rulers to Government at their first formal meeting in May 1968:

"It should be stressed that Rulers have always been and will always be found to be reasonable. It is to be observed that the national settlements were achieved through mutual understanding and on the basis of free and willing consent.

The Rulers have declared before and do categorically declare again that they shall never be found wanting or backward in rendering whatever service they can to the State and people of India. Any appeal made to them in the name and interests of the country will never fail to evoke an immediate and patriotic response. The Rulers should like to assure the Government of their whole-hearted willingness to cooperate with the public authorities in all matters of common weal."

To this Note, passed to Government two years ago, there has been no reply.

A year later, by July 1969, there was some confusion about the matter in ques-

tion and I myself issued a note of clarification. I quote from it:

"Whatever may be the motivation behind the move to repudiate the treaties and compactual engagements with the Rulers, it certainly cannot be justified on the grounds of socialism or democracy. Socialism will not be advanced by expropriating, say, the privy purse of the Ruler of Katodia, which is Rs. 192 a year. If the settlements which introduced and established democracy in India are themselves 'undemocratic', then clearly the founding fathers "did not know what they were doing"—to quote the words used in the letter of objection written by some 40 Congress members to the Prime Minister in the last session.

It cannot be undemocratic if a person who is lawfully entitled to a certain fixed income, voluntarily and in good faith, 'nationalises' it by entrusting its payment to the public authority of the State. There cannot surely be a better, more fitting or faithful, trustee in any organised society than the State itself.

It is understandable that there may be some who want the Government to repudiate its, or rather the Union's, small obligations. But to propel the Government into a course of wrong doing is not a good thing. If it succeeds and sets the fashion, it must initiate repercussions, serious and unending, in our national society and indeed in our national character."

I now jump to the present year. The Rulers, after their full Convention in Bombay in February, 1970, issued a public statement from which I quote :—

"The Convention considered that the primary need was for a stable, progressive, and modern government... If, in the national counsels and wisdom, some form of democratic socialism is accepted to be the best means of securing the national well-being the Rulers are prepared to play their part in it...."

"The interests of social well-being and progress demand that all citizens must co-operate and contribute..... In the present context they see no great difficulty in the gradual utilization of private wealth and income for public benefit and for the ultimate realisation of the ideal of trusteeship, which is one of the three declared aims of the Concord....."

"The Convention unanimously favoured the idea of setting up funds or trusts for social service and public benefit..... It was considered the most appropriate means for the steady achievement of the general aim in view."

I now come to the letter we wrote to the Prime Minister just a week ago on the collective behalf of the Rulers. I quote from it:—

"Your earlier letter had led us to believe that our consultations with you would precede any legislation on the subject. It was on this presumption, and in the light of your statement to the Executive of your Parliamentary Party, that it was your desire to respect the spirit of the original agreements, that we had whole-heartedly responded to your invitation, so as to resolve this matter in a manner befitting and in keeping with the spirit of co-operation which had inspired the Rulers to join the Indian union and abnegate themselves in the high interests of national unity and national advancement.

Now that you have taken the decision we have no alternative but to face the situation as best as we can. We regret that this should have been the outcome of the sincere offer of co-operation that we had made in our earlier letter and the confidence we had placed in the sincerity and goodwill of Government as evidenced by the new approach we thought you were making.....

"The relations between the Union Government and the Rulers,—during the twenty years since their co-partnership in the national resurgence,—have been marked with mutual courtesy, respect, and understanding. They stand as a

tribute to our respective predecessors, which we on our part here acknowledge."

"A glorious chapter had been written in the annals of India, by the founding fathers, the great leaders and the Rulers of the time, acting in concord for their mother country, which wrought a tremendous change, a peaceful transformation, in the land. This, it seems, is now to be brought to an inglorious end. The present is an unhappy sequel, an unstatesmanlike outcome, which will leave an impress on India's history and tradition. It is a matter of sadness and regret for all alike."

Now it is for the House to consider whether these several utterances and declarations by the Rulers breathe a spirit of 'intransigence' or of co-operation, and even of further self-sacrifice, whether they are obstructive or constructive, whether they are backward-looking or forward-looking.

This, more or less, concludes the Princes side of things and their attitude. But I submit again that the Princes, their merits or demerits; their willingness or unwillingness, to fall in line with Government, are things totally irrelevant to the basic issues before this House.

Before going to these basic issues, I would briefly turn to the Government's attitude, which can only be described as strange and inscrutable, and beyond ordinary understanding. I will also take up my own motion before the House.

When it was found that to every move and gesture of cooperation made by the Princes, the Government had a closed mind and presented a blank wall, the princes appealed to the President under the Constitution. Letters of Memorial were presented to the President in February and March this year, moving him to refer the question to the Supreme Court for its advisory opinion under article 143. This is also my present submission and motion before the House.

I quote from the Letter of Memorial, dated 3rd March, 1970 which deals with article 143. It says:

[Shri Sriraj Meghrajji Dhrangadhra]

"Mr. President, there is no citizen or national in any free country in the world who is barred from the redress of courts or access to justice.

The right to justice is the basis of all civic assurances, the foremost of all social expectations, the one essential in the life of a State. It is the most basic of fundamental rights, the most universal of civilised rights, the most prized of human rights. The denial of such a right to any individual would be an abomination, as repugnant to law as to conscience.

Is it conceivable that the Constituent Assembly would have countenanced or connived at such a denial, a discrimination of the most exceptionable and abhorrent kind?

It is patent that, in so far as the personal rights and interests of the Rulers were concerned,—as against any public or State issue that might be raised,—this was not the intention of the Constitution makers. They, therefore, inserted a specific corrective in Article 363, to set aside the routine bar. So, the Article reads as follows:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, but subject to the provisions of Article 143,....." By providing this door, the Constitution-makers laid open the avenue to justice in all such cases. The exclusion of the ordinary jurisdiction of courts was made expressly subject to the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court.

"The Constitution-makers anticipated the contingency; they visualised the proper and lawful resolution of any such case or dispute; and, in their anxiety, they provided the necessary means whereby any honest difference between the parties would be settled in accordance with law and, therefore, with the opinion of the Supreme Court. And in so doing, they vested a special function in the President."

Sir, to these Letters of Memorial, respectfully submitted to the Head of the State six months ago, the Government has not seen it fit to return a reply.

As you all know, and it is now a part of history, that some 70 hon. Members of the Congress Ruling Party wrote to their leader to accede to the request for reference to the Supreme Court so that the world may not suppose that the party and its Government would flout justice. Sir, I remember those Members today and honour them. The Government has preferred to flout them, their well-meant advice, and also justice.

Let the House now judge for itself whether the Government has been reasonable and just, or whether it has been intractable and intransigent.

Sir, the grounds for my present motion before the House under article 143 are the same as those adduced in the Memorial of 3rd March, 1970. I shall read it briefly:

"The rationale of Article 143, especially read with Articles 131 and 363, is to procure advance juridical guidance and light on important questions of a complex kind and particularly on those likely to prove controversial.

This is to save and safeguard the Executive and the Legislature, and ultimately the Supreme Court, from getting embroiled in matters of doubtful validity matters which call for scrutiny and examination before being proceeded with. It is to save time and energy from being needlessly consumed in such involvement. Apart from other considerations, there have already been 'confrontations' between the Executive and the Legislature on the one side and the Judiciary on the other side, which are best avoided.

According to the opinions of Shri M. C. Setalvad and Shri N. A. Palkhivala, any legislation by Parliament, under Art. 368, purporting to amend or omit the relevant Articles and take away the rights in question, would be invalid.

If Parliament enacts the purported enactment, India will lose her fair name and credit; if the amendment is struck down by the Supreme Court, which seems probable if not certain, the loss of name and credit will have achieved nothing."

I now pass on to things which are absolutely basic and fundamental to society, things of essence, of which the national legislature is the guardian. Sir, I have dealt with these points in a letter to my colleagues. I beg to draw from that source.

Firstly, Trust. A man's trust in another's word, and his faithful adherence to his own, has been an ingredient of our Indian culture and character, upto now. In this case it is not a man's but a nation's word, the written pledges given by the Union itself. When the State itself commits a breach of faith so open, the tradition must come to a stop and start in reverse. Who shall then trust whom? Who shall have confidence in the integrity of the public authority in India? Who shall trust us and our well-meant, sincere promises?

Secondly, Honour. It is not the handful of Princes—now bereft of power—who will be dishonoured. They may be humiliated, yes. But if you will ponder over it, it is the honour of the Government of the country, of Parliament and of the Indian people themselves, which is in balance.

Thirdly, Justice. If the Constitution has put the Rulers in a special category, because their rights derive from the instruments which have constituted the Union, it has also barred them from access to courts. If Parliament now removes the provisions about these rights, without removing the bar,—if a few individuals are deliberately denied justice,—where shall justice be found? If the State itself derogates law and the rule of law, how shall it enforce it?

Parliament will now be sitting in judgment,—less as a legislature made up of Parties and Groups, than as a Constituent Assembly, made up of the nation's representatives. It has, therefore, to take, not

a partisan view, but a national view. Parliament in such an exercise is the supreme custodian, the ultimate arbiter, of the nation's honour, law and justice, as the hon. Shri Morarjibhai said before me.

I submit, Sir, that each hon. Member is individually and personally the guardian of the Constitution and of what is written therein by the Founding Fathers.

When the Constituent Assembly was concluding its labours, one eminent Member spoke these words on 17th October, 1949 :

"I want this House to remember that what we have enunciated are not merely legal, constitutional and formal principles, but moral principles; and moral principles have got to be lived in life. They have to be lived whether it is commercial life, political life, or the life of an administrator. They have to be lived throughout. These things we have to remember if our Constitution is to succeed."

The eminent Member I refer to Sir is present in the House today Acharya Kripalani. I make my obeisance to him.

I am grateful to you and this House for the patience and kindness with which you have heard me. I conclude with the words which conclude my Letter of memorial, as a Ruler, to the President:

"It is for you, Sir, your Government and for the people, to consider what you will do with the trust and faith we have put in you."

16 hrs.

SHRI R. D. BHANDAKE (Bombay Central) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I heard the speech of the last speaker very carefully and attentively. He referred to the moral principles and the word of honour. He said about breach of faith. All I can say is this. Let me explain this point. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, unless we amend the Constitution and delete the Article dealing with Privy Purses and pri-

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

vilages, we cannot have a legislation dealing with compensation. So long as that Article is there I doubt very much whether it will be possible for us under Art. 362 to pass any legislation which can deal with compensation or to remove the hardships the princes may experience. Such legislation shall have to be preceded by discussion. I hope and trust that the princes will not close their doors to the negotiations after the passing of the Constitution Amendment Bill and deletion of Articles 291 and 362.

Coming to Shri Morarji Bhai, I would like to say this. He was a Member of the Working Committee and of the AICC. In 1967 when the 10-point programme was accepted, he had not raised his voice, as also in the subsequent meetings of the AICC—if I remember right, there were two AICC meetings thereafter—he never raised any objection to the 10-point programme and abolition of the privy purses and privileges.

I am aware of the fact that at the time of the framing of the Constitution a number of princes came forward to take part in the Constituent Assembly. I do not want to deride the efforts which they made. I simply wish to quote the words of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. He said :

“The great move for the unification of India could materialise primarily because of the goodwill and ready willingness of Princes like Maharaja Sadul Singhji to participate in Constitution-making and to send their representatives to the Constituent Assembly of India.”

This fact is not forgotten by the party in power or, speaking for myself, I have not forgotten that aspect at all. But Mr. Morarji Desai laid down an absolute proposition. He said there would never have been an integration had the princes not volunteered themselves to join the Constituent Assembly. Barring some few and far between examples, let me tell the House, it was political compulsion that led some of the princes to join the Constituent Assembly and work for integration of the country.

Sir, you know, paramountcy lapse with the departure of the Britishers. What does it signify? It signifies that sovereignty had always remained with British power. Even though some of the princes were ready and willing and played their patriotic role for getting the independence and freedom of the country, the fact remains, as long as paramountcy remained with the British they had no power to fight against this British. The sovereignty was also superior to paramountcy. In fact, it was the right and duty of the British Government to preserve peace, good government and order in every State in the interests of the people. That was also a political fact which could not be ignored. In the international field, the Indian States had no place. Therefore, when our country got Independence, they had to step in and join the Indian Union. Then, the British Government had to give safety and security to the States both from internal revolt and from external aggression. These were the political compulsion under which the princes had to join the Indian Union. There was also a social compulsion.

What were the social conditions of the people in the Indian India? I would simply quote a few lines from the speech made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on a draft resolution prepared by him in 1939. This was what he stated :

“With the hard-earned money of the poverty-stricken and miserable people, enjoyment is sought and luxury is flaunted, by these rulers in foreign countries and in India. This system cannot continue. No civilised people can tolerate it. The whole argument of history is against it. The temper of the Indian people cannot submit to it.

These were the words uttered by Panditji.

In spite of the fact that these were the political and social compulsions under which the princes joined the Union, the fact remains that the founding fathers of the Constitution accepted and appreciated the deeds of the Princes, the patriotic feelings of the princes and, therefore, after their joining the Indian Union and after achieving integration, at the time of framing of the

Constitution, decided to make certain provisions for privy purses and privileges.

Now, coming to the point, since we have accepted democracy, the question is bound to be raised, as I would like to raise it, namely whether at the cost of stability, the hands of the future generations are to be bound down permanently. Should we not move according to the changing times, or should we adhere to what has been done in the Constitution itself? This question has always been raised whenever there is Constitution. This question is very ticklish. It is not for the first time that we are arising this question. There comes a time in the life story of every individual as it does in the life-story of every nation that when society cannot be made permanent and static there ought to be some changes, and we must move according to the changes. This is the reason why Government have decided to abolish the privy purses and privileges. There are millions of people who suffer from poverty, hunger, squalor and starvation. Should we allow certain privileges and purses to a few individuals?

DR. KARNI SINGH : Ten lakhs of people eat from it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I know, but I am talking of the millions of people who suffer. In a democracy, when we talk of justice where is the justice when privileges and purses are given to a few individuals, a few selected individuals?

DR. KARNI SINGH : What about the privileges that we enjoy as MPs?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : As legislators, we have certain functions to perform. The hon. Prime Minister was right in raising the question as to the functional utility or use of the privileges and purses. The privileges of the MPs are accompanied by certain functions and utilities. But the privileges of the princes have no functional value and no functional utility. That is the position. Therefore, it is but natural that we must abolish them.

I need not repeat the point that unless article 362 is deleted, there can be no legislation, I know that legislation must

be in conformity with the principles of that article, even the compensation for abolition of the privy purses. This legislation could follow after discussion. The Prime Minister is prepared to discuss. Therefore, I again appeal to the princes not to close the door for discussion. The matter could be thrashed out at the conference table. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : I am very glad to see that at last a measure which was overdue for the last 21 years has been brought forth. In fact, one may say that since last year many things which were overdue have been set in motion, but it is also a fact that many other things which are still overdue have not been set in motion. So as such this measure is very welcome.

Now to certain points that have arisen in the debate. I want to make a reference to princes. But before I do so, I want to make it clear that my reference to them should not be taken as personal ones by those who are present in this House. So that there need not be a quarrel about their personal origins or integrity or anything of the kind—I am not referring to them.

Now so far as the princes are concerned, some trace their origin to the sun and moon. Therefore, they claim that since like the sun and moon they had no beginning, there cannot be an end to their privileges and purses. Now that was acceptable about a hundred years ago when they had the right to be crowned according to vedic rights. But at present there is no crowning, but somewhere sometimes clowning only. Therefore, that argument does not remain.

But then leave aside that argument. If you ask, how did they originate? Let us not go into that history. Every kingdom, every prince, had his origin in the right of the sword. If you deny violence, in that case, you must deny your prince-hood, because in the present epoch, if you deny violence as a philosophy or as an instrument or as a right or anything, in that case, your origin being completely in violence and nothing else—of which you are proud—you must renounce the prince-hood also. Sometimes that violence was very good because

[Shri S. A. Dange]

they fought against the invaders; sometimes it was very good, because it protected the subjects, as is described in ancient literature. But if you now swear by non-violence, you must give up the right to your origin, to your continuation and to the purses. So much with regard to the origin of princes hood, which lay in conquest, in the sword. Therefore, let us not go into that.

Let us take the second question. How did they survive? When the British started invading India, some of them fought them; some totally surrendered from the beginning to the British. There is no doubt about that. Those who accepted Wellesly's subsidiary army and paid for that army and protected themselves against other princes who did not agree with them—what were they if they were not compromisers with the British, voluntarily surrendering their sovereignty? Now they cannot expect this country, at this stage, to return to them the sovereignty and then argue about buying it out by compensation and so on and so forth.

So, how did they survive or fight the British? It is history worthwhile knowing, but this is not the time to discuss that. Some did fight, some did not, but then can we make a distinction now in treating them and give them a differential treatment? A differential treatment is not possible because since the Constitution came into existence a new set of values is ruling this country. A new set of values has come in under the Constitution. This Constitution under which we live is a departure from the past completely, and this Constitution is bound to abolish all kinds of privileges and vested interests. Whether you do it or not is a different matter, but it is not only the princes' value that is being abolished. We bought away the landlords and zamindari was abolished. You may quarrel with the compensation, you may quarrel with the fact that it has not been completely abolished, but a very ancient vested interest called zamindari was abolished under this Constitution. We may have a complaint with the manner, with the compensation, or continuation under subterfuge of that zamindari. So, the biggest vested interest, the zamindari,

was abolished by the Constitution, and thereby it did liberate something like 40 per cent of the estates in this country and millions of peasants.

The Second thing is that for 20 years we found monopoly concentration. Then, under the Directive Principles we did take action and a certain law has been passed extinguishing certain rights, the right of development of monopolies, because the Directive Principle says that you shall not concentrate property to such an extent as to harm the people. So the second measure was taken.

We have abolished untouchability. Though it exists, yet in principle we have abolished it and thereby this Constitution in principle and in foundation represents a momentum of social revolution. It is not being fully carried out, but that we need not discuss just now because, after all, it is a question of class revolution. Those who have power and can get into power, to preserve their class interests, will prevent the full translation of the objectives of the Constitution, as given in Part IV, completely to the satisfaction of either the peasants or workers.

Therefore, as I was submitting, we cannot distinguish between the set of Princes who really fought the British and those who did not. Even before that some of them fought in a different way. There was, for example, the great Rana Pratap who vowed that until Udaipur was liberated he would not sleep on a bed. Udaipur was not liberated. His successor kept the pledge by putting grass blades under the mattress and slept over the mattress. Such things are also there. Can the present Udaipur Princes be credited with carrying out the vow of Rana Pratap or fulfilling it to the last? We cannot. So, we are not going to distinguish between one set of Princes and the other.

The third question I am asking is this. How did they behave in the first revolution which occurred in this country? When the 1857 battle started in this country to overthrow the British, how did the Princes behave? Perhaps except for the Rani of

Jhansi and at a later stage Bahadur Shah who agreed to become the Emperor and pass the decrees and give a certain legitimacy to the rebellion, most of them betrayed the 1857 revolution. Therefore, what is the use of their claiming that they have served the country, that in their origin they are godly, that in their career they are patriotic and that in service to the country they are the highest emblems?

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Great Mr. Dange, in 1942 what did you do in the people's war?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I thought I would avoid discussing personalities. If my friend wants to know, I am a person who has spent 16 years in prison.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I have spent more. My brother died, my wife died, my niece died.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : We know who was on which side at the time of the Chinese invasion. I am not discussing your career or my career. How did they behave under the British rule?

I admit and I make bold enough to say that certain individual princes proved to be progressive. I cannot forget the services of the old maharaja of Baroda to the great Loka Manya Tilak whom he patronised and who served them also in a case. Baroda was in those days an emblem of patriotism while keeping the principality. Highest percentage of education was achieved by the House of Baroda in that State. The second progressive House in regard to certain social measures was Mysore. The third one—I do not politically agree with that House—was that of Kolhapur. The Kolhapur Maharaja took certain revolutionary measures in abolishing caste inequalities, etc. During the British rule, while remaining faithful to the paramount power certain princes did render good service within the limitations of their powers.

But what were the others doing? I do not want to go into it or name them. There was a certain heroic Maharaja of one State who certainly performed a great feat one day by running away with the daughter of the viceroy and the viceroy

banished him from entering Simla. Was it a heroic deed?

May be, I do not know.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : Romantic deed.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Then came Independence. What was the attitude of the British? To divide the country into two parts and incite many of these princes to revert to independence under the doctrine of paramountcy. The doctrine of paramountcy was introduced by the British in order to perforate our independence. If at that time these gentlemen were patriotic they should have said that paramountcy is handed over to Pakistan and to India and we go either under the Indian paramountcy or Pakistani paramountcy. Instead of that they wanted to build six hundred different States in the whole country. Was that apatriotic act?

Then came the great statesman Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Certainly we have differences with him. He had taken the road to solving the problem but not in the revolutionary way but in the way which the Congress Party adopted at that time. It was certainly not a revolutionary way. If the revolutionary way had been allowed to take its course many of these princes would have received the treatment which the French Revolution gave to Louis XVI or what Cromwell gave to Charles I.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Which the Naxalite will give them shortly.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : They are safe enough, do not worry about them. When this question came it was not being solved in a revolutionary way and what did he do? Ultimately he bought them by saying:—What will you get by going this way and that way? What do you want ultimately? Your palaces, your forts, and pensions which you had from the British. We shall give you that. Why do you give trouble? When they said that they were going to be independent, he replied: after all what are you going to get out of independence? Some revenue. So he

[Shri S. A. Dange]

capitalised the whole revenue into privy purses. As we capitalised the amount of rent that the zamindar was getting. He called it privy purse and gave it to them. He said that they can keep their forts and palaces and other things. In fact I understand that the Rajasthan Assembly Hall is a rented place of the Maharaja of Jaipur. From Dr. Karni Singh's pamphlet on the privy purse distributed to the Members of Parliament I find that every year he has a deficit of Rs. 5.55 lakhs.

He says, Rs.10 lakhs is the privy purse and his expenditure is Rs.15.55,000 and that the total expenditure exceeds the privy purse of Rs.10 lakhs by Rs.5,55,000-

DR. KARNI SINGH : These are the official figures ; taxation figures.

SHRI S.A. DANGE : I will believe that. My argument is, if they could live for all these 20 years in a deficit of Rs.5,55,000 every year, how much other income they have got?

DR. KARNI SINGH : The other income is nullified by 93 per cent income-tax.

SHRI S.A. DANGE : I am only reading out from the figures supplied by you to the MPs.

DR. KARNI SINGH : That was distributed at the request of friends in the communist party.

SHRI S.A. DANGE : Thank you very much. If you say that every year there is a deficit, I say that Rs.5,50,000 is enough for you for the next 10 years, because the minimum wage rate of a Government employee of Class IV is just Rs.110 plus dearness allowance and if you are a democrat, you will certainly have to go by what a Class IV or Class III Government employee gets or what even an engineering worker gets : Rs.400 or Rs. 500 a month is enough for you. I do not want to go into details.

Therefore, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in his own way, solved the problem by doing what? By capitalising what revenue

they were making and made it into the privy purse. Now, we tried to see whether these gentlemen, whose rent we had bought, whose services we had hired, merged into the Indian stream and whether they were going the right way or not. The general verdict in the country is they are not going very much in the right way. I do not want to enter into any discussion, and divisions among the princely order and so on. Even now, today, some of the princes are proud, and proud of what? That they could have an international reputation of being a great golf player. Certainly we did not hire them for India to play golf in London.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is irrelevant.

SHRI S.A. DANGE : I am just saying what those who claim that they must survive in order to serve our country better, have been doing for the last 20 years. Only the other day, somebody took pride on the fact that he is a great lover of dogs and horses. The privy purse maintains their wonderful dog kennel. If you go on like that, if that is the service which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel rendered is it not time to terminate the horses, golf and the dog kennels? That is a simple thing. We are not saying anything more. And those who want really to serve, some of them are there. For example, the Minister in charge of the airlines is serving the country very well. There are some. So, apart from orchards and the palaces that they maintain,....(Interruption) the claim of the princely order is that they are wonderful servants of the country and, therefore, the payment for their services should continue, and if we terminate their services, there should be compensation. Compensation for what? Compensation for having descended from the sun and the moon? Compensation to give up the titles? Compensation for the 1857 betrayal? Compensation for admitting Wellesley's army? Compensation for fighting the Congress and other patriotic parties during the British regime? Compensation for threatening to go over to the British unless something is given? An compensation for the last 20 years of golf, race-

horses and the dog kennels? Compensation for what?

AN HON. MEMBER : For serving the Congress.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : So, Sir, my simple formula is that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel hired them for a job to build up the country and consolidate it. Their services are now over. We have consolidated the country. Chapter IV is now binding on us : the directive principles... (Interruption) I am trying to be as less bitter as possible. Finally, Sardar Patel or anybody else, including after him Mr. Morarji Desai and others, clearly hired the services of these people when the Constitution was brought in. According to trade principles and the principles of capitalism, a servant who is hired can be fired. That is the doctrine having hired their services for 22 years, now in order to give effect to Part IV—the Directive Principles—where privileges and vested interests have to be extinguished, these privileges and privy purses ought to be terminated.

There is no reason why any transitional payment should be made. Transition to what? From what they came is very clear. And, the transition is going to be what, for which we are going to pay them? The transition is going to be in this camp. So, we are going to compensate them to oppose the Directive Principles, to oppose the development of democracy in this country, to oppose the extinction of landlordism and monopoly capital! They are all siding with monopoly capital and landlordism, opposing the peasants movement. Therefore, for that transition we are asked to pay more, according to the statement of the Prime Minister. I do not agree with that part.

Now comes the question to whether they will suffer. Sufferance does not exist, according to the break-up of the privy purses by one Maharaja, who is certainly an amiable gentleman as far as persons are concerned and takes interest in culture and all that. I am not quarrelling about persons and their abilities. I am arguing about a class in Indian society. We are out to extinguish the landlord class. Half

of it has gone and half remains. That is also on the way out. We are out to extinguish monopoly capital. Therefore, we are out to extinguish the princely order which takes an absolutely anti-democratic position. Therefore, if you wish to develop the democratic revolution further, the sooner this Bill is passed the better it will be and without compensation.

श्री चंद्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो विधेयक आज प्रस्तुत किया है, उस का विरोध करते हुए माननीय श्री मोरारजी देसाई और माननीय महाराजा धरंगधरा ने जो तर्क उपस्थित किये हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन उन पर बहुत शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से विचार करे। श्री मोरारजी देसाई को सिद्धान्ततः इस बात से विरोध नहीं है कि राजाओं के प्रिवी पर्स और उन की सुविधाओं को समाप्त किया जाये। उन को केवल यह आपत्ति है कि जिस प्रकार से यह विधेयक लाया गया है, उस ढंग को, उस तरीके को, वह पसन्द नहीं करते हैं।

महाराजा धरंगधरा ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी ने बहुत थोड़े से मतों से इस प्रस्ताव को पास किया और केवल उस का बहाना ले कर इस विधेयक को यहां लाया गया है। मैं उन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि केवल हमारी अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी ने ही नहीं, बल्कि जिन श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने आज उन के केस की बड़ी वकालत की है, खुद उन की पार्टी ने भी अलग होने के बाद अहमदाबाद में एक प्रस्ताव पास करके यह निर्णय किया कि राजाओं के प्रिवी पर्स और उन के विशेषाधिकारों को समाप्त किया जाये।

इस लिए यह प्रश्न नहीं है कि एक पार्टी ने कितने मतों से इस प्रस्ताव को पास किया है। वास्तविकता यह है कि पिछले आठ दस वर्षों में देश में एक नया वातावरण तैयार हुआ है देश में नई परिस्थितियाँ पैदा हुई हैं, देश की जनता में जागृति और चेतना आई है, जनता

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

ने अपने अधिकारों की प्राप्ति के लिए आगे कदम बढ़ाया है। आजादी के बाद हमारा यह निरन्तर प्रयास रहा है कि देश की आर्थिक हालत को सुधारा जाये और सामाजिक, आर्थिक और अन्य प्रकार की सभी विषमताओं को दूर किया जाये। लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि हमारे सारे प्रयासों के बावजूद अभी भी देश में कुछ भेदभाव हैं, कुछ विषमताएँ हैं। राजनैतिक जागरण और चेतना से युक्त आज़ादी की जनता उन भेदभावों और विषमताओं को बर्दाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। यह स्वाभाविक है कि ऐसे सभी दल, जो जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, अपनी अपनी नीतियाँ और कार्यक्रमों के अनुरूप, जनता की उन भावनाओं को अपने दिमाग में रखते हुए, उन को मूर्त रूप देने के लिए प्रयास करते हैं।

अभी हाल ही में एक प्रश्न सदन के सामने आया कि एक प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने, वहाँ के मन्त्रिमंडल ने, यह मांग की है कि उन्हें अपनी कारों और बंगलों आदि पर अपना एक अलग झंडा लगाने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। वह एक चुनी हुई और प्रजातांत्रिक सरकार है। लेकिन आप ने देखा कि इस सदन में माननीय सदस्यों ने उस मांग पर कितना रोव प्रकट किया। इस का कारण यह है कि शायद वे अनुभव करते हैं कि अगर किसी प्रदेश को अलग से कोई झंडा दिया गया, तो उस से हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता और राष्ट्रीय प्रभुसत्ता पर आघात लगेगा और उस झंडे के मुकाबले में राष्ट्रीय झंडे को कोई नीचे का दर्जा मिलेगा। मैं उन माननीय सदस्यों की भावनाओं की कद्र करता हूँ, प्रशंसा करता हूँ। लेकिन क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि आज भी हमारे देश के पाँच सौ से अधिक भूतपूर्व नरेशों को इस बात का अधिकार है कि वे अपनी कारों और बंगलों पर अपने झंडे लगायें और अपनी कारों पर अपनी प्लेट लगायें? अगर आम जनता इन सुविधाओं के खिलाफ आवाज़ उठाती है, तो हमें उसकी प्रशंसा करनी चाहिए।

अगर जनता द्वारा चुने हुए इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य, जिन को राजनैतिक जीवन का बड़ा अनुभव और तजुर्बा है, यह महसूस करते हैं कि आज के प्रजातांत्रिक ढाँचे में किसी प्रदेश की चुनी हुई सरकार और उस के प्रतिनिधियों को भी राष्ट्रीय झंडे से भिन्न कोई अलग झंडा लगाने का अधिकार नहीं है, तो अगर जनता कहती है कि भूतपूर्व नरेशों को आजादी के बीस, बाइस साल बाद अपनी कारों और बंगलों पर अपने झंडे लगाने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए और उन्हें वे सुविधायें नहीं दी जानी चाहिए, जो आम जनता को प्राप्त नहीं है, तो उन माननीय सदस्यों को जनता की उस भावना की प्रतिष्ठा करनी चाहिए। हम राजाओं को करोड़ों रुपये प्रिवी पर्स के रूप में देते हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त उन्हें पानी और बिजली मुफ्त दिये जाते हैं, उन से कस्टम ड्यूटी नहीं ली जाती है और पेट्रोल पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं वसूल की जाती है।

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ़ अर्डर है। माननीय सदस्य ने अभी झंडे का जिक्र किया है इस देश में पार्टीज के झंडे हैं, व्यक्तिगत झंडे हैं और धार्मिक झंडे भी हैं। लेकिन पोलिटिकल झंडा नेशनल झंडा, एक ही होना चाहिए। राजाओं के अपने व्यक्तिगत झंडे हैं। वे राष्ट्रीय ध्वज नहीं हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a question of opinion.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : आज देश में जो वातावरण बना हुआ है, हमें उसको अपनी दृष्टि में रखना चाहिए।

यह भी कहा गया है कि हम इस काम में बड़ी शीघ्रता कर रहे हैं और हम राजाओं पर जबर्दस्ती कोई कानून थोप रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रजातंत्र में यह एक माना हुआ सिद्धान्त है कि जो कोई भी दल शासन

में है, अगर उस की सर्वोच्च संस्था और संगठन का कोई अंग कोई निर्णय करता है, तो उस दल का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह उस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करे। विरोधी दलों की ओर से हमेशा हमारी आलोचना की जाती है कि आप की पार्टी का अमुक निर्णय है, आप उसको लागू क्यों नहीं करते हैं या आप अपनी पार्टी के निर्णय से पीछे जाते हैं। 25 जून, 1967-को अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस पार्टी ने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया। उस के बाद सरकार का यह कर्तव्य था कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी उस निर्णय के अनुसार विधेयक लाती और उस को कानून का रूप दे कर राजाओं के प्रिबी पर्स और सुविधाओं को समाप्त करती। लेकिन जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है और जैसा कि माननीय श्री चव्हाण ने, जिन पर गृह मंत्री होने की हैसियत से उन दिनों यह जिम्मेदारी थी, एक बार नहीं, अनेकों बार कहा है, सरकार एक अनुकूल वातावरण में, एक सद्भावना के वातावरण में बातचीत करके कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहती है यही कारण था कि तीन वर्ष पहले जो प्रस्ताव पास किया गया उस के बाद से ही सरकार का निर्णय यह नहीं था कि फोरन हम कानून ले आएँ, सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया कि राजाओं से अलग अलग भी और सामूहिक रूप से भी अगर वह चाहते हैं तो उन से बात करनी चाहिए और बात शुरू की गई। मोरारजी भाई ने स्वयं कहा वह मंत्रि-मंडल के एक वरिष्ठ सदस्य थे, प्रधान मंत्री ने उचित समझा कि अगर मोरारजी भाई राजाओं से बातचीत करके कोई हल निकाल सकते हैं तो निकालें। काफी लम्बा समय मोरारजी भाई ने राजाओं से बातचीत करने में लिखा। लेकिन राजाओं का एक दृष्टिकोण था वह कुछ बातों को समझ नहीं पा रहे थे। वह अड़े हुए थे। कोई रास्ता नहीं निकला। इस के बाद माननीय चव्हाण साहब ने निरंतर राजाओं की बैठक की, अलग अलग उन से मिले और सामूहिक रूप से भी मिले। एक एक जो कदम उठाए जाने थे सब के ऊपर व्यापक रूप से विचार किया गया। लेकिन कोई उस का हल नहीं निकला। मैं राजा

धरंगधरा साहब को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस वर्ष भी 8 जनवरी को प्रधान मंत्री ने सार्वजनिक रूप से एक वक्तव्य दे कर आप से निजी रूप से अनुरोध किया था कि आप कृपा करके इस मामले में हमारा सहयोग करें और एक सद्भावना के वातावरण में बैठ कर के इस मसले का हल निकालें। तो इस प्रकार का आरोप इस सरकार पर लगाना कि कोई चीज जबर्दस्ती इस सरकार ने थोप दी या कोई ऐसा कानून आपकी सारी सम्पत्ति को समाप्त करने के लिये या आपकी जीविका को समाप्त करने के लिए लाया जा रहा है, यह बात सच्चाई से परे है। सरकार की तरफ से निरन्तर इस बात का प्रयास हो रहा है कि हम इसका कोई हल निकालें और आज भी सरकार का यह निर्णय नहीं है कि आप के सारे के सारे प्रिबी पर्स समाप्त किए जाएंगे या आप की जीविका के लाले पड़ेंगे या आप के भविष्य की कोई चिन्ता नहीं की जायगी। संविधान की धाराएँ जो इस बात के रास्ते में दिक्कत पैदा करती हैं और आज की हमारी जनता इस बात को स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं थी, हमें इस बात को मानना चाहिये कि जब हम कोई बात करते हैं कानून के बारे में, किसी दृष्टिकोण के बारे में तो बीसवीं सदी और 1970 का यह वर्ष है। वह युग बीत गया जब राजा अपने को भगवान का प्रतिनिधि कहते थे जब राजा का शब्द कानून माना जाता था, जब राजा जिस तरह से चाहता था, जनता के साथ व्यवहार करता था। आज बीसवीं सदी में राजा का वाक्य और राजा के भगवान के प्रतिनिधि होने की बात नहीं चल सकती। इस बीसवीं सदी में जनता देश की मालिक है और जनता की भावना, इच्छा और आवश्यकता को कोई भी सरकार ध्यान में रखेगी, उसने लिए पग उठाएगी और कानून बनाएगी।

प्रश्न यह है कि आज दृष्टिकोण समस्याओं के बारे में बदल रहे हैं, आज दृष्टिकोण परिस्थितियों के बारे में बदल रहे हैं, आज

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव

दृष्टिकोण समस्याओं का हल निकालने के बारे में बदल रहे हैं और वह दृष्टिकोण हमारे प्रजातांत्रिक ढांचे के अन्दर हम को आपस में पैदा करना चाहिये।

मोरारजी भाई ने प्रश्न उठाया कि यह भेदभाव क्यों एक नागरिक के साथ दूसरे नागरिक का ? 363 अनुच्छेद को क्यों नहीं वापिस लिया जा रहा है ताकि राजाओं को इस बात की आजादी मिलती कि वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट में या न्यायालय में जा सकते ? लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज भेदभाव नहीं है ? एक नागरिक कोई काम करे तो उसके खिलाफ कोई न्यायालय में जा सकता है लेकिन एक राजा इन सुविधाओं के रहते हुए कोई काम करे तो उसके खिलाफ न्यायालय में मुकदमा नहीं चल सकता जब तक भारत सरकार अनुमति न दे। क्या साधारण नागरिक के मुकाबले में आपके साथ यह भेदभाव की नीति नहीं है ? क्या आपको ऐसी सुविधायें नहीं मिली हुई हैं कि जो प्रजातंत्र के अन्दर और आज के वातावरण में एक विषमता की भावना पैदा कर रही है ? लोगों के अन्दर एक ऊँच नीच की भावना पैदा कर रही है, लोगों की बराबरी और समता के अन्दर एक दीवार बन कर खड़ी होती है ? अगर उस विषमता को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रयास किया जा रहा है तो एक नागरिक की समता के नाम पर और एक नागरिक के अधिकारों के नाम पर उन बातों का उल्लेख नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं समझता हूँ डाॅ. साहब ने जो शुरू में कहा वह बात सही है। इस देश में हमने लाखों जमींदारों की जमींदारियाँ लीं। उनकी भी मांग थी कि जमींदारी उनकी विरासत है, जमींदारी उनका कानूनी अधिकार है और वे समझते थे कि वह एक ऐसी व्यवस्था है जो युगों में चली आ रही है, उसको तोड़ना उनके साथ इंसाफ की बात नहीं —

श्री डाॅ. ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : अभी तक कम्पेंसेशन भी हम लोगों को नहीं मिला।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : हाँ, वह भी नहीं मिला और वह लाखों की संख्या में गरीब जमींदार थे। सवाल यह नहीं था कि कितने बड़े जमींदार थे। सवाल यह नहीं था कि कितनी बड़ी उनके पास भूमि थी या कितनी बड़ी उससे उनकी आय होती थी। सवाल था एक व्यवस्था का जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन का एक बड़ा मुद्दा था। उस जमाने में गांधी जी ने कहा था कि जमीन का जोतने वाला जमीन का मालिक बनेगा। जमींदारी तोड़ी जाएगी आजादी के बाद और हमने उन भावनाओं को ध्यान में रख कर जनता को इकट्ठा किया। जनता में एकता पैदा की। जनता में अंग्रेजी सत्ता के खिलाफ एक बगावत की भावना पैदा की। जनता में आजादी के लिए—एक लहर पैदा की। उन वादों को हमने पूरा किया। यह बात सही है कि अंग्रेज चाहते थे, हमारे यहां मुस्तलिफ रियासतें थीं और उनकी इच्छा थी कि आजादी के बाद ये राजा बगावत करें ताकि भारतीय एकता न हो पाए। उस जमाने में हमारे नेताओं ने इस बात को उचित समझा कि बातचीत करके समझौते के जरिये से जो देश में एक नया वातावरण पैदा हुआ है, उसके अनुरूप कार्य किया जाए। उन्होंने देश की राष्ट्रीय एकता को महत्ता दी और मुझे खुशी है कि बहुत से राजाओं ने उस जमाने में इस बात को महसूस किया कि राष्ट्रीय एकता का तकाजा है, राष्ट्रीय प्रभुसत्ता का तकाजा है और देश में नई पैदा हुई भावना का तकाजा है कि हम अपने कुछ अधिकारों को छोड़ें। उनके सामने सरकार ने हाथ बढ़ाया और उन्होंने भी अपना हाथ बढ़ाया और एक समस्या का निराकरण किया। देश ने इसका स्वागत किया और आज भी प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बात का गौरव आपको दिया, आपकी प्रशंसा की, देश इस बात की प्रशंसा करेगा, हम उस भावना की इज्जत करते हैं, कद्र करते हैं लेकिन हम आप से अनुरोध करके कहना चाहते हैं कि आज एक नई परिस्थिति देश में पैदा हो रही है, आज देश के मूल्यों में

नए परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं, आज देश की आम जनता अपने कुछ अधिकारों के लिए सतर्क और सचेत हो कर आगे बढ़ना चाहती है, आज मंत्रियों के लिए कहा जाता है कि इतने खर्चे होते हैं और कितनी शान शौकत की जिन्दगी वे बसर करते हैं, यह क्यों होता है ? यह इसलिए होता है कि आम जनता में और दूसरे लोगों में कोई भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये। यह भावना अच्छी है। हम इस भावना की कद्र करते हैं। अगर हमारे देश की जनता सतर्क हो और जागरूक हो, समाज के अन्दर हर प्रकार की विषमता को चाहे वह सामाजिक विषमता हो, आर्थिक विषमता हो या राजनीतिक विषमता हो, समाप्त करने के लिए आवाज उठाती है तो एक प्रजातांत्रिक देश के नागरिक होने के नाते हमें उसकी कद्र करनी चाहिये, हमें उस भावना की सराहना करनी चाहिये। इसी स्पिरिट के अन्दर यह विधेयक पेश किया गया है।

यह संसद हमारे देश की जनता की भावनाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है, हमारे देश के अन्दर जो सामाजिक चहल पहल हो रही है, जो सामाजिक परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं, आज उनकी अभिव्यक्ति संसद के अन्दर होती है, जनता की भावनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति यहां होती है, जनता की आवश्यकताओं की और जनता के दृष्टिकोण की अभिव्यक्ति होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज इसी दृष्टिकोण से यह विधेयक सदन के अन्दर प्रस्तुत किया गया है। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि जब कभी दूसरा विधेयक आया जिस में राजाओं को मुआवजा देने की बात होगी, तो उसके ऊपर न्यायसंगत बात हो सके और सामाजिक न्याय हो सके, भारत सरकार उसका भी ध्यान रखेगी। मुझे यकीन है कि हमारे देश की जो आज भावना है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए हमेशा इन कामों को किया गया है और उस में जनता का सहयोग मिला है और इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूं कि यह विधेयक जिसकी इस देश की करोड़ों जनता ने आवश्यकता महसूस की, जिसके लिए उसने अपनी आवाज उठाई, जनता की

भावनाओं के अनुकूल सरकार ने इसको प्रस्तुत किया है और प्रधान मंत्री ने सही कहा है कि यह एक ऐतिहासिक विधेयक है, इसको संसद के अन्दर पारित किया जाएगा और संसद इसको पारित करके समाज के अन्दर फैली हुई मारी विषमता को दूर करेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): दिल्ली के कुछ समाचार पत्रों में इन दिनों एक विज्ञापन प्रकाशित हो रहा है। जिसमें एक व्यक्ति कि तसवीर है लेकिन जिसका मुंह नहीं दिखाई देता है और उस में पूछा गया है कि कौन है यह व्यक्ति जिसकी वार्षिक आय चार लाख 48 हजार रुपये के बराबर है ? कौन है यह व्यक्ति जिस की आय प्रति भारतीय नागरिक से 848 गुना अधिक है ? कौन है यह व्यक्ति जिसकी आय किसी भी कम्पनी के उच्चतम अधिकारी से ढाई गुना अधिक है ?

क्या यह व्यक्ति कोई राजा है, पुराना नरेश है ? क्या इस व्यक्ति को अपने पूर्वजों कि किसी पुण्यायी के फलस्वरूप यह वार्षिक आय दी जा रही है ? यह व्यक्ति कोई राजा नहीं है, यह प्रजा का सेवक होने का दावा करता है। यह व्यक्ति कोई सामन्तवादी नहीं है, यह समाजवाद का डिम-डिम बजाता है। पुराने राजा समाप्त किये जा रहे हैं, राज-मुकुटों की चमक अतीत के इतिहास में विलीन हो रही है, मगर राष्ट्रीय रंग मंच पर समाजवाद का दम भरने वाले, नये राजा और रानियों को खड़ा कर रहे हैं। उन के विशेषाधिकारों का क्या होगा ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण ने प्रस्तुत किया था, आज कल वह गृह मंत्रालय के बजाय वित्त मंत्रालय में विराजमान है। बड़े परिवर्तनों की चर्चा हो रही है, यह भी एक परिवर्तन का ही प्रतीक है। श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण ने कहा था इस विधेयक को इस लिये लाया जा रहा है कि राजशाही की परिकल्पना, राजाओं का जेब खर्च, उन के विशेषाधिकार समता पर आधारित समाज की परिकल्पना से मेल नहीं खाते। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं — यह मेल

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

खाना कब से बंद हो गया ? 1950 में भारत का संविधान बना, उस संविधान में हमारे स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में सेनानियों ने उन प्रावधानों को रखा, जिनको आज हटाने की बात की जा रही है। मैं कामरेड डांगे की स्थिति समझ सकता हूँ, जो प्रारम्भ से ही प्रीवीपर्स के खिलाफ थे, और भी दल हैं जो संविधान के निर्माण के समय से ही इस के विरोधी थे, लेकिन उन की बातों को अस्वीकार कर के, सरदार पटेल की नीतिमत्ता को स्वीकार करके राजाओं की देशभक्ति का समादर कर के जिन संविधान के निर्माताओं ने — जिन के उत्तराधिकारी होने का दावा करते हैं मेरे सामने बैठे हुए माननीय सदस्य और सदस्यायें— उन्होंने क्या सोचकर यह बात संविधान में रखी थी ? 20 साल तक ये प्रीवीपर्स देते रहे, उनके विशेषाधिकार मान्य होते रहे, 1967 से पहले सत्तारूढ़ दल ने प्रीवीपर्स समाप्त करने की बात नहीं कही—व्या 1967 में समाजवाद का अचानक रहस्योद्घाटन हो गया, क्या परिवर्तन की लहर 1967 में ही टकराई, जब 9 राज्यों में सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस ध्वस्त हो गई और जनता ने कांग्रेस को परित्याग कर दिया ?

किस परिवर्तन की बात की जा रही है ? परिवर्तन आवश्यक है, हम भी परिवर्तन के हामी हैं, लेकिन आज तक हमारे स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम की शृंखला यह रही है कि परिवर्तन के साथ परम्परा कायम रहनी चाहिये। डांगे का परिवर्तन अलग है, जहाँ स्टालिन की कब्र को खोदा जा सकता है, जहाँ क्लूश्चेव का नाम लेना पाप घोषित किया जा सकता है, लेकिन भारत के देश में ऐसा परिवर्तन नहीं आयेगा। राजाओं की देश भक्ति को जगाने वाले सरदार पटेल का भी आनेवाली संततियाँ नाम लेंगी और सरदार पटेल की नीतिमत्ता से प्रेरित हो कर अपने राज्यों को विलीन करनेवाले राजाओं का भी आदर किया जायगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजाओं का जब खर्च बन्द किया जाय, उन के विशेषाधिकार समाप्त

किये जायें, क्या यह जनता की मांग है ? (व्यवधान) उस जनता की जो उन्हीं राजाओं को इस सदन में चुन कर भेजती है। ग्वालियर की राजमाता सिन्धिया ने चुनौती दी थी, प्रीवीपर्स समाप्त करने के सवाल पर रियासतों की जनता का मत लिया जाय, इस शासन में साहस नहीं हुआ मत लेने का। अगर जनता चाहती है कि प्रीवीपर्स समाप्त हो, तो जनता से पूछा जा सकता है। वह जनता राजाओं को चुन कर भेजती है, सत्तारूढ़ दल में भी राजा बैठे हैं, वे पुराने कांग्रेसियों को हरा कर आये हैं, वोटों की दृष्टि से उन की सफलता सराहनीय रही है। अगर लोकप्रियता कसौटी है तो ईमानदारी से स्वीकार करना होगा कि अच्छे, भले, बुरे सब तरह के व्यक्तियों के बावजूद आज के राजा हमारे वर्तमान नेताओं से अधिक लोकप्रिय हैं। यह लोकप्रियता चुनावों से प्रमाणित हो चुकी है ..

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि देश में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया क्या होनी चाहिये ? यह तो सरकार की नीतिमत्ता का दिवाला है कि वह राजाओं को समझा नहीं सकी। अगर सचमुच जनता प्रीवीपर्स की समाप्ति चाहती है, अगर मूल्य बदल गये हैं, अगर नया युग आ रहा है, अगर परिवर्तन की लहर समय की चट्टानों से टकरा रही है, तो फिर ये राजा परिवर्तन की आवाज़ को अनसुना नहीं कर सकते। मगर उन की देश भक्ति, वर्तमान मूल्यों के प्रति उन की निष्ठा को जमानेवाला कोई है ? जो काम सरदार पटेल कर सके, वह आज कोई नहीं कर सकता। कमी राजाओं की नहीं है, कमी राजाओं को समझाने वाले की है, कमी मावलों की नहीं है, कमी छत्रपती शिवाजी की है, कमी प्रताप के इशारों पर सर्वस्व समर्पण करने वाले भामा शाहों की नहीं है, कमी महाराणा प्रताप की है।

इस का कारण स्पष्ट है। आज यह समझा जाता है कि प्रीवीपर्स को समाप्त करने की बात राजनीतिक कारणों से की जा रही है

20 साल तक आप प्रिवीपर्स देते रहे। जब तक राजा सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस के साथ चलते रहे, वे राजा भी अच्छे थे, दूध के घोड़े थे, वे जनता के सेवक थे और प्रिवीपर्स देना भी अच्छा था, वचन का पालन भी आवश्यक था, प्राण जाय पर वचन न जाई। लेकिन 1967 में पहली बार कुछ राजाओं ने कांग्रेस का विरोध करने का साहस दिखाया—कुछ राजाओं ने — अभी भी अधिकांश राजा उधर ही हैं और राजाओं के समर्थन से चुनाव जीतने वाले भी उधर हैं। लेकिन 1967 में उन्होंने जरा सा साहस दिखाया, तो फिर पुरानी संघियों का रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक कर, सरदार पटेल की प्रतिष्ठा को मिट्टी में मिलाकर, संविधान की मर्यादा का उल्लंघन कर के, अब समाजवाद का नारा लगाया जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि वक्त बदल गया है। वक्त 1967 में ही बदला, 1962 में नहीं बदला और क्या वक्त 1970 तक नहीं रुक सकता ?

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 4 करोड़ का मामला है, प्रधान मंत्री तो क्षतिपूर्ति देने वाली हैं, यद्यपि डांगे साहब को वह भी पसन्द नहीं है। आज डांगे साहब के कथन पर प्रीवी-पर्स समाप्त किया जा रहा है, कल क्षतिपूर्ति के सवाल पर सरकार को दबाया जायगा, फिर भी डांगे साहब को सन्तोष होने वाला नहीं है, मांगे जारी रहेंगी, सस्ती लोकप्रियता प्राप्त करने के प्रयास में प्रधान मंत्री अपना पद भी खो बैठेंगी—इस की आज मैं भविष्यवाणी करना चाहता हूँ।

17 hrs.

आज थोड़े से युवा तुकों के तेज तीरों से बिद्ध हो कर, राजाओं से बातचीत को तोड़ कर, इस विधेयक को स्वीकृत कर के उन के सिर पर तलवार लटकाई जा रही है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बातचीत चल रही थी, राजा वार्ता के द्वारा किसी समझौते पर आने के लिये तैयार थे, लेकिन कोई भी स्वाभिमानी व्यक्ति यह नहीं मान सकता कि छाती पर पिस्तौल रख कर समझौता कराया जाय और मैं राजाओं को बघाई देता हूँ—आत्म सम्मान के विपरीत उन्होंने

आचरण करने से इन्कार कर दिया। लेकिन क्या यह लोकतन्त्रात्मक तरीका है ? क्या यह लोकतन्त्रात्मक जीवन मूल्यों की रक्षा है, एक तरफ वार्ता की बात की जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ तलवार लटकाई जा रही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप प्रातःकाल सदन में थे, अब यह विधेयक अगर पास हो गया—मुझे विश्वास है पास नहीं होगा—सारी शक्ति इस सरकार के हाथ में केन्द्रित हो जायेगी और सरकार यानी प्रधान मंत्री, जो गृह मंत्री भी हैं, और वह राजाओं से चर्चा करेगी। किसको कितना मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए, क्या क्या बातें होंगी, कौन कौन से बायदे लिये जायेंगे, राजनीति की शतरंज पर कौन सों गोटे चली जायेंगी—यह कोई नहीं जानता। यह सारी शक्ति अपने हाथ में केंद्रित करने की लालसा क्या है ? क्या इसके पिछे राजनीति काम नहीं कर रही है ? क्या सरकार क्षतिपूर्ति के बारे में सदन को विश्वास में नहीं ले सकती ? लेकिन क्षतिपूर्ति के बारे में सदन को विश्वास में लेगी तो फिर यह विधेयक पास होना मुश्किल हो जायगा क्योंकि विधेयक के समर्थन के लिए जिनका सहयोग आवश्यक है वह अभी स्थिति स्पष्ट कर गए हैं।

कामरेड डांगे ने तो बड़ी मजेदार बात कही—उन्होंने कहा कि राजा अगर चाहें तो महाराज कर्ण सिंह की तरह से सेवा कर सकते हैं। इन्दिरा जी के दरबार में सेवा करें तो अच्छे हैं और अगर इन्दिरा जी का विरोध करने का साहस करें तो उनका जेब खर्च बन्द करने की धमकी दी जायेगी, उनके सारे इतिहास को कलंकित करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा। यह समय नहीं है इतिहास में जाने का अगर कोई भूल सकता है इस बात को कि एक निजाम ने भारतीय संघ में शामिल न होने का निर्णय करके सारे भारत को संकट में डाल दिया था। अगर और राजा यही करते तो क्या होता ? आज जम्मू काश्मीर का भारत में विलय भी एक राजा के इस्ट्रुमेन्ट आफ एक्सेशन पर दस्तखत के कारण है—क्या इसको भुलाया जा सकता है ? राजाओं में अच्छे बुरे सभी लोग हैं लेकिन राजाओं की देशभक्ति को दुतकार कर यह सदन अपनी प्रतिष्ठा नहीं बढ़ा रहा है ?

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

क्या इस प्रकार जिन जनतांत्रिक जीवन मूल्यों की रक्षा की बात हम करते हैं उन की रक्षा हम कर सकते हैं ?

कोई इनकार कर सकता है कि राजाओं के साथ संधियाँ हुईं और क्या उन संधियों को एकपक्षीय ढंग से तोड़ा जा सकता है ? कभी सोचा है कि राजाओं के साथ हुई संधियाँ तोड़ने का परिणाम क्या होगा ? कभी सोचा है कि भूटान और सिक्किम में उसकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या होगी ? सिक्किम का भी एक राजा है जोकि हमारे साथ संधियों के सम्बन्धों से बंधा हुआ है । भूटान के महाराज भी हमारे साथ संधि के सम्बन्धों से बंधे हुए हैं । आप अपने राजाओं की संधि एक तरफा ढंग से तोड़ दें तो क्या उनके मन में संदेह पैदा होने की आशंका नहीं है ? मेरे पास भूटान से समाचार आया है । जब हमारे एक मन्त्री भूटान गए तो भूटान के महाराजा ने कहा कि आपका कोई भरोसा नहीं है, जब चाहें हमारी संधि तोड़ सकते हैं इसलिए हमें तो यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में जाना है । अगर आप हमारा नाम रखें तो आपके द्वारा हम जायेंगे नहीं तो हम किसी और शक्ति से नाम रखवा कर यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के मेम्बर बनेंगे । यह प्रतिक्रिया हमने भूटान में जगाई है । हम भूटान को अपने साथ रखना चाहते हैं । भारत और कम्युनिस्ट चीन के संघर्ष में हम भूटान की निष्ठा अपने साथ रखना चाहते हैं । हम भूटान और सिक्किम को लोकतांत्रिक क्षेत्रों में रखना चाहते हैं लेकिन अपने राजाओं के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार करके हम उन नरेशों के हृदय में भारत के वचनों के प्रति दृढ़ रहने की भावना नहीं जगा सकते हैं ।

जब रियासतों का विलय हुआ तब राजा अगर चाहते तो अपने लिए और भी सुविधायें प्राप्त कर सकते थे । मैं ग्वालियर का उदाहरण जानता हूँ जहाँ के महाराज ने पचास करोड़ रुपया नकद केन्द्रीय सरकार के खजाने में दे

दिया । क्या वे वह रुपया अपने पास नहीं रख सकते थे ? लेकिन आज उनकी देशभक्ति को चुनौती दी जा रही है ।

श्री सोनावने (पेंढरपुर) : वह रुपया कहाँ से लाये थे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमारे सोनावने साहब पूछते हैं कि उनके पास रुपया कहाँ से आया । वहीं से आया जहाँ से आपके पास आता है पुराने राजाओं के पास रुपया आसमान से आता था और आज के राजाओं के पास गंगाजली में से आता है, ऐसी बात नहीं है । लेकिन उन्होंने 50 करोड़ रुपया केन्द्रीय खजाने में दे दिया क्योंकि देश परिवर्तन के कगार पर खड़ा था । अंग्रेज भारत को पांच सौ टुकड़ों में बांटना चाहते थे । पाकिस्तान षडयन्त्र-रत था । उस समय राजाओं ने अपनी भूमिका का जिस तरह से निर्वाह किया उसका इतिहास में मूल्यांकन होना चाहिए और इस सदन को भी इसके प्रति अपनी अच्छी भावनायें प्रकट करनी चाहिए ।

मैं समझता हूँ अभी भी समय है, प्रिवी पर्स और विशेषाधिकार का मामला बात-चीत के साथ ठीक ढंग से हल किया जा सकता है । लेकिन बातचीत के लिए वातावरण बनाना होगा । विधेयक की तलवार लटकाकर, विधेयक स्वीकृत कराने की धमकी का वातावरण बना कर राजाओं को अधिक त्याग और बलिदान करने के लिए प्रेरित नहीं किया जा सकता है । उसके लिए तो इस विधेयक को अस्वीकार करना होगा और फिर राजाओं के साथ नये सिरे से चर्चा चलानी होगी ।

मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि अगर राजाओं के विशेषाधिकार लिए जा रहे हैं, उनका जेबखर्च बन्द किया जा रहा है तो उन्हें सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जाने की छूट क्यों नहीं होनी चाहिए । यह बात किसी भी कसौटी पर ठीक नहीं उतर सकती है । इस देश का हर नागरिक बराबर है । हर नागरिक

को न्यायालय का दरवाजा खटखटाने का अधिकार है। आप एक तरफ विषमता खत्म कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ विषमता उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। इससे स्पष्ट लगता है कि विषमता मिटाना आपका उद्देश्य नहीं है बल्कि कुछ राजाओं को दंडित करना ही आपका उद्देश्य हो सकता है या समाजवाद की सस्ती लोकप्रियता प्राप्त करना आपका उद्देश्य हो सकता है।

जहां तक पैसे का सवाल है जो चार करोड़ रुपए हैं वह भी प्रति वर्ष कम होते जा रहे हैं। हर मौत प्रिवी पर्स की रकम घटा देती है। अब पहले से आधा रुपया रह गया है। यह और भी घटने वाला है। चार करोड़ की इतनी छोटी रकम कोई आम जनता के भाग्य को संवार देगी, सजा देगी, इसकी कोई कल्पना नहीं कर सकता है। स्पष्टतः यह कोई बहुत बड़ा सवाल नहीं है।

ऐसा लगता है कि बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने में असफल रहने के कारण ये सस्ते और हल्के सवाल उठाये जा रहे हैं जोकि राजनीतिक मंच के लिए शोमा दे सकते हैं लेकिन न तो लोकतन्त्र की जड़ों को मजबूत कर सकते हैं और न ही संविधान की गरिमा को बढ़ा सकते हैं। जिस परिवर्तन की दुहाई दी जा रही है उस परिवर्तन का हवाला देकर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज इस सदन के सदस्यों को अपनी आत्मा से पूछना होगा। राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में जो आत्मा जागी थी क्या वह सो रही है। अब कहा जा रहा है कि प्रिवी पर्स का सवाल रुपए पैसे का सवाल है। श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह ने जो जवाब दिया है मैं उसको यहां पर दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आत्मा है और अगर वह जागती है तो बेबल आपने निर्देशों पर नहीं जागेगी। अगर आत्मा है और वह जागती है तो जहां अन्याय होगा, जहां विषमता रहेगी वहां जागेगी और यह विवेक इस सदन के द्वारा ठुकरा दिया जायेगा।

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर) : श्रीमानजी, आज जिस विषय पर यहां चर्चा चल रही है उस विषय पर लोगों कि भावनाओं को थोड़ा सुनने का मौका मिला है। मैं उन लोगों में से हूं जोकि सन् 1930 से आजादी की लड़ाई में हैं। हमारी भावनायें क्या हैं, मैं थोड़े में आपके सामने व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं। रोज सदन समाप्त होने के बाद जब हम घर जाते हैं तो दिल पर चोट लगती है। यह तस्वीर सामने आती है कि महाराजा बीकानेर की कार, मेरी कार और मिनिस्टर्स की कार सामने होती है। मैं कोई बड़े परिवार का नहीं हूं, लेकिन हमें उस कार के लिये 100 रु० साल का रोड़ टैक्स देना होता है, लेकिन महाराज कर्णी सिंह जो हमसे कई गुने अमीर हैं, उनको बड़ी भारी रियासत थी, उनको एक पैसा भी नहीं देना पड़ता। चोट लगती थी हम लोगों के दिल में यह देख कर कि यह क्या प्रजातन्त्र है जिसमें दो तरह की नागरिकता होती है। यह नहीं हो सकता है। हमने किताबों में पढ़ा और दूसरी जगह देखा कि प्रजातन्त्र का मतलब क्या है, हर एक जगह यही मिला कि दो तरह की नागरिकता नहीं हो सकती, एक ही तरह की नागरिकता होनी चाहिये।

1947 के पहले यह चित्र देश का था कि हजारों साल पहले तक देश का कोई एक झंडा नहीं था, सैकड़ों झंडे इस देश में होते थे और उन झंडों के पीछे उनकी फौज हुआ करती थी, अदालतें होती थीं। 1947 में पहली दफा सरकार की तरफ से एक झंडा बनाया गया। हमसे कहा गया कि अगर 1947 में महाराजा लोग हमारी बातों को न मानते तो हमें बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता। कुछ रियासतों ने हमारी बातों को नहीं माना और हमको परेशान करने की कोशिश की। वह भी नक्शा हमारे सामने है उनके सामने हालत क्या थी? जो उनकी प्रजा थी, वह हिन्दुस्तान की कुल आबादी का 1/8 हिस्सा थी, उसके मूड क्या थे? आन्दोलन चल रहे थे राजाओं के विरुद्ध प्रजातान्त्रिक ढंग से अपना राज चलाने

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]
के लिये। हर एक स्टेट में मूवमेंट होते थे। उस वक़्त हमारे पूज्य नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू स्टेट्स में नहीं जाने पाते थे। छोटे मोटे दूसरे लोग पहुंच जाते थे तो उनको तुरन्त गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाता था। यह हालत उस वक़्त देशी रियासतों की थी।

1857 में देशी कुछ रियासतों ने आगे बढ़ कर आन्दोलन में हिस्सा लिया था। लेकिन उसमें भी हमें उनमें पैट्रियाटिज़ की बू नहीं मिलती। वह तो डाक्ट्रिन आफ लैप्स से परेष्ठान हो गये थे, अगर वह मूवमेंट में आगे आये थे तो वह यह समझते थे कि अगर यह आन्दोलन कामयाब हो गया, अगर देश स्वतन्त्र हो गया तो हमारी रियासत हमको मिल जायेगी। उनका उद्देश्य यह था। यह देखा जाता है कि और उनका कोई उद्देश्य नहीं था। 1857 में भी और उसके बाद भी हमें कभी उनके कार्यों से देशभक्ति का कोई परिचय नहीं मिलता है।

इस लिये जंसा मैंने पहले कहा, पार्लियामेंट में आते समय और जाते समय हमारे दिल में खटकता है। स्टेट बैंक में जब हम बिजली का बिल जमा करने जाते हैं तब देखते हैं कि उनको बिजली का बिल नहीं जमा करना पड़ता है, हमें करना पड़ता है। वह हमसे भी ज्यादा गरीब हो गये। आज देश की हालत क्या है? आधी आबादी 50 पैसे रोज से अधिक खर्च करने की ताकत नहीं रखती है। 50-60 वर्ष की उम्र होने के बाद भी उनको यह पता नहीं कि अच्छा खाना किसको कहते हैं वह उनको मयस्सर नहीं होता। कई जाड़े के मौसम उनकी जिन्दगी में गुजर गये, लेकिन कभी उनके पैर को पहनने के लिये जूते मयस्सर नहीं हुए इधर इस तरह का इन राजाओं का रेकार्ड है। इस तरह की बातें आज शोभा नहीं देती हैं।

यहां कांस्टिट्यूशन की बात कही जाती है। मैं कांस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली के ऊपर रिफ्लेक्शन नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन जिस समय कांस्टिट्यूट

असेम्बली बनी उस समय यहां पर एडल्ट फ्रेंचाइज नहीं था। उस समय फ्रेंचाइज की बेसिस प्रापर्टी थी। पापुलेशन का दसवा हिस्सा मुस्लिम से बंटा होता था। वही लोग असेम्बली चुनते थे और उन असेम्बलियों के जरिये से कांस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली में रिप्रेजेंटेशन हुआ था। उस वक़्त कांस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली का चाहिये था कि 10 साल के बाद कंट्री में ओपीनियन पोल करने की बात रखती ताकि मालूम हो कि इसके बारे में जनता की राय क्या है। मैं ता समझता हूं कि यह बिल बहुत देर से आया है। इसको आज से दस वर्ष पहले आना चाहिये था। अगर उस समय ओपीनियन पोल रेकार्ड किया गया होता तो 90 फी सदी से ज्यादा लोग इस विधेयक के पक्ष में होते। लेकिन उस समय यह नहीं किया गया।

यहां सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल की बात कही गई। अगर आज सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल जिन्दा होते तो वह इसका ठीक जवाब देते, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आज वह होते तो जो बातें इधर के लोग कह रहे हैं उससे भी आगे बढ़ कर इधर की बात वह कहते, जो बातें उधर के लोग कह रहे हैं उस तरह की बात वह शायद न करते।

आज मैं इसको बहुत बड़ा मौका मानता हूं कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने हमें एक अवसर दिया है कि जो हमारे संविधान में एक काला दाग था उसका हम हटायें। इस गरीब देश में जो डिमाक्रेसी चल रही है उस डिमाक्रेसी के तरीके में दो तरह की सिटिजेशनिप नहीं चल सकती। आज हम देखते हैं कि अगर हम अपनी कार में अपना नाम और अपनी जगह का नाम लिख लें तो हमारा चालान हो जायेगा, लेकिन महाराजा कर्णी सिंह की कार पर बीकानेर का नाम लिखा होता है। यह दो तरह की सिटिजेशनिप हमको रोज यहां दिखाई पड़ती है। अगर उनकी कार से कोई कुचल जाये तो कुछ नहीं होता लेकिन अगर हमारी कार से कोई कुचल

जाये तो हमारे हथकड़ी पड़ सकती है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। यह हमारी डिमांडेसी के साथ मेल नहीं खाता।

इस खयाल से जो यह विधेयक आया है वह बड़ा अच्छा है और मैं तहेदिल से उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं हाउस से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें जनता के प्रतिनिधियों का मुंह देख कर यहाँ बात करनी है, हमें इन राजाओं और महाराजाओं का मुंह देखकर बात नहीं करनी है। आज हम यहाँ उनके प्रतिनिधि बन कर आते हैं जिन परों में पहनने के लिये जूते नहीं है, रहने के लिये मकान नहीं है, खेतों के लिये पानी का ठिकाना नहीं है। ऐसे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के हम प्रतिनिधि हैं। यहाँ पर जिस तरह से दो नागरिकता चल रही हैं वह शोमा नहीं देती। यह जितनी जल्दी खत्म हो जाये उतना ही हमारे लिये अच्छा है।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the present Constitutional amendment flows out of a long-drawn demand from all sections of the people and from almost all parties inside Parliament. There is also a parliamentary obligation on the part of Government to bring forward such a Bill to abolish the privy purse and the privileges given to the princes hitherto.

In the Rajya Sabha, on the 19th December, 1969, there was a resolution brought forth by Mr. Banka Behari Das which read as follows:

This House is of the opinion that Government should take all legal and other steps for the abolition of the privy-purse and privileges of ex-rulers before the presentation of the genral budget in the forthcoming February session of Parliament.

This resolution was passed unanimously by all sections which included the Jan Sangh, Swatantra party and all the parties there in the Rajya Sabha. (interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : Vote was not taken.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Vote was not taken; to that extent it was unanimous. Some Members' opposed it and afterwards when the Minister in charge spoke on it, probably they were convinced and it was passed unanimously.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : If there is no voting here also, we will be unanimous.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I welcome that. Some Members spoke that this was a fit thing which should go to the people; that a referendum should be taken and people's wishes should be ascertained. I think that there was a move made by Shri Vajpayee. I do not think the Congress Organisation take that stand because their spokesman in the Rajya-Sabha, Mr. Gurupadaswamy, said:

I hope and trust that the Government will realise and recognise the feelings of the House. This House represents the feeling of vast sections, vast multitudes outside. I have said that the privy purse and the privileges of the princes have got to be abolished forthwith. I do not want any dilly-dillying, any postponment, any vacillation in this regard.

This is what their spokesman said in the other House.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is their Deputy Leader.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Yes, Deputy Leader. Let us see the view of the Leader of the Opposition here. On the 6th December, 1969, briefing the newsmen after the day's meeting of the Party Executive Committee, Congress Organisation, Dr Ram Subhag Singh said:

We will continued to press the Government to implement the AICC direction on the Privy Purse forthwith.

The word "forthwith" is to be underlined:

"His party had been maintaining that the so-called socialism of the Prime Minister was a facade to conceal her own personality cult. We felt that this was an issue on which we could test her fate

[Shri Sezhiyan]

and sincerity in implementing the programme."

They wanted this to be implemented forthwith, but when the Prime Minister has come forward to implement it, they say, we accept the principle, but the manner in which this is being brought is not suitable to us." Mr. Morarjee Desai said that it is deceptive. I do not know how it is so. (*Interruptions*). These people said that the 10 point programme should be implemented, but the Government is dilly-dallying with it. But when the Government has come forward with this, they oppose it. There is a proverb in Tamil that the mother-in-law will always find fault with the daughter-in-law. If the daughter-in-law sit down, she will say "You are not showing any respect". But if the daughter-in-law stands, she will say, "Why are you standing? Why not sit down and do some work?" The mothers-in-law, to be exact the fathers-in-law are here. The daughter-in-law is sitting there. Every mother-in-law has a grouse against the daughter-in-law that she has weaned away her son. Here also they feel that the Congress organisation has been weaned away by her and they are angry with her. This is a family quarrel which they can settle among themselves. But the very persons who were demanding the implementation of this forthwith are now opposing it on the ground that they are not satisfied with the manner in which it is being brought.

From today's papers we find that the working committee of Congress (O) has left it to Mr. Nijalingappa to give appropriate directions to the parliamentary party at the appropriate time. Today, Mr. Morarji Desai has opposed this Bill. I hope Mr. Nijalingappa will issue a directive at the appropriate stage. For Mr. Nijalingappa has been urging for long that the Privy Purses should go. On February 7, in Bhopal, Mr. Nijalingappa said: "The princes' privy purses and privileges should go, but the Government should make adjustments with them so that they are satisfied". It means they are one with the objective of abolishing the privy purses and privileges, but the only trouble with

them is the manner in which it has been brought. It is being brought by the Prime Minister. We know how much they dislike her. Therefore, these things are inherent in a family quarrel, with which we are not concerned. As parliamentarians, our concern is, there is a directive given by one House to the Government to implement this immediately; and, if the Government has not brought forward this Bill, it would be shirking the responsibility cast on it by a House.

We have nothing against the princes as individuals. There are good princes and bad princes. Some princes are good administrators, sportsmen, parliamentarians and good Indians also. Probably in spite of being princes, they have been doing all this. In today's papers, there is an account given by one of our colleagues who has said that he has been receiving Rs. 10 lakhs but spending about Rs. 15 lakhs. I feel very sorry for him that he should bother to receive Rs. 10 lakhs and fulfil his responsibility by spending more. That is why I say we should abolish the privy purses and leave them in peace, so that they need not spend over and above what they receive.

So much was made about the sacrifices made by the princes and rulers, Mr. Morarji Desai said, they have surrendered about 12,000 miles of railroads, Rs. 70 crores of income every year and so on. What could they have done with the railways? Could they have taken it to their places and put it inside? I do not know.

In modern political thought, the state is not the private property or estate of the ruler. A distinction should be made between the private property and the public estate given to him in trust of a ruler. Once you take away the latter, I do not think the Rs. 70 crores belong to him or the railways belong to him.

These rulers have been also repatriated themselves. Some of them have become diplomats, industrialists, businessmen and excellent hoteliers converting their palaces into posh hotles. They are slowly and

steadily integrating themselves into society.

So much was said about Constitutional property. Nowhere in the Constitution has a promise been made about privy purses. That should be very clear. There was a political settlement in 1950 by covenants and agreements but nowhere in the Constitution was it ingrained. Even article 291 says that the amount you pay will not be subject to tax and all other things. There is no directive in the Constitution that you should pay it in perpetuity. Even if you take articles 294 and 295 which give the obligations of the States, provinces and the Union, all the other things are listed there but the privy purse does not find a place.

As the political situation changes, the political settlement has to change. As a Member of Parliament and as a citizen, who has to respect and protect the Constitutional provisions, I do not find anything in the Constitution which says that it should be paid in perpetuity. The only thing given there is, if you pay what the procedure should be. Therefore, whatever agreement has been made between the Government then and the princes, if the princes had taken their word on its face value, it is they who should go about it.

About the perpetuity, it was also said that this is a thing which should be paid to them because they have surrendered their rights and have sacrificed so much. I think, the previous speaker has talked of the sacrifice made by Maharana Pratap, Shivaji and all those persons. When the illustrious predecessors have sacrificed so much for the country, why do the present ex-rulers not sacrifice the privy purse which, even if they receive, is not enough, according to them?

Then some princes are receiving Rs. 20 lakhs and one prince is receiving Rs. 192 only. For a man who has received Rs. 20 lakhs for 20 years, he has had enough. He should be satisfied if it is now cut off. For a man getting Rs. 192, it is such a paltry sum that he can afford to give it up. Those who receive big amounts should be satisfied now and those who receive very small amounts are not going to lose much.

Therefore, on this account also we should not be sorry that this going to be done away with.

Much was made about perpetuity and all these things and the moral obligation set on this country. It is true, at that time they had to make adjustments, but did Sardar Patel or his assistant, who helped him very much in this work, Shri V. P. Menon, have in their mind that the concessions and privileges given to these princes are going to be eternal? I think, all the speakers agreed on this point that it was not going to be in perpetuity. The manner in which it should be abrogated and the tapering off should be done only was talked by them. Even Shri V. P. Menon, when he wrote about this, has made this point very clear. He has said:

"Apart from the privy purses, we permitted them to retain certain private properties and guaranteed them the personal rights, privileges and dignities which they had hitherto been enjoying. We believed that these concessions would, in due course, enable the rulers and their successors to adjust themselves to the new order of things and to fit themselves into modern social and economic pattern....."

20 years had been given to them to readjust themselves to the new order of things and to fit themselves into modern social and economic pattern. 20 years is such a long time. By this time, I hope, they would have settled and would have fitted themselves into society. They had been princes once. They still call themselves rulers but those states do not exist now. If you take the Hyderabad State, the entity of Hyderabad State is not existing now; it has been split into three parts and the original State is gone. Therefore they are rulers of states which do not exist. Times have changed. A new order has come.

Much was made about the privy purses only, but there are so many privileges given to them. If you are prepared to do away with those privileges, there is nothing to prevent us to do away with the privy purse also. There are as many as 20 privileges. If you read these privileges, it looks very ridiculous in the modern set of things and

[Shri Sezhiyan]

in the democratic way of life. No sensible man or citizen will tolerate this thing.

I would like to read out some of the privileges given to the princes. These are as follows:

"Free medical attendance and treatment for former rulers and their families in Government hospitals.

Provision of armed guards at the palaces.

Exemption from local taxes on the rulers' residence....."

Not only the privy purses are exempt from tax but exemption is given even for small local taxes. Then other privileges are :

"Free registration of ruler's cars and free driving licences....."

The registration fee for car and the driving licence of Rs. 15 or so are also exempted. Then, there is a privilege, namely:

"Exemptions from customs on the rulers' baggage."

I do not know why this free allowance is given. Further, their fishing and shooting rights are protected. They are the only persons in the country who can go about shooting and fishing without any obstacle whatsoever.

Then, my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee mentioned what perquisites are being given to the Ministers. I also don't agree with the perquisites being given. We give the same perquisites to the princes. They are:

"Free supply of water and electricity for some rulers in their palaces in their States.

Postal and telegraph facilities, such as licensed booking of priority trunk calls, immediate telegrams and free radio licences."

Even a free radio licence is given. These are some of their privileges which look so ridiculous.

Only in a feudal society, these privileges have any place. In a democracy, it is the contract between the individual and the society as to how far he is useful to the society. Here, we want the princes to sacrifice for the country and to be realistic enough to adjust themselves to the democratic set-up of the country. Mr. Bal Raj Madhok and others are wanting to Indianise the people. First of all, let them Indianise the princes and make them common citizens of the country.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House stands tip-toe on the eve of taking a momentous decision. It is for the hon. Members of this august House to decide whether to make history or to mar history.

I wish the hon. Members of this House had chosen to continue in this same line, in the same dispassionate spirit, in which the hon. Prime Minister made the speech appealing to all the sections of the House irrespective of their party affiliations to take it not as a political measure but as a historic measure, as a revolutionary gesture the goal to which all of us are dedicated and that is to fight and eradicate poverty. It is our dedicated goal of emancipation of India, not only a political emancipation of India but the economic emancipation of India in the establishment of an egalitarian society, in the establishment of a classless society. It is a matter of vital interest to us today.

And when Mr. Vajpayee who is one of most eloquent speakers and one of the most respected speakers of the House said: "What is the hurry? Could we not wait till 1972?", I would only ask him, I would only request him, I would only beseech him as an eminent citizen of the country to cast his eyes towards the condition of the country, to see the state of chaos which is prevailing all over in every State. Let us catch it time by the forelock. If we do not do it now, the wave of Communism, the wave of violence, the wave of difficulties that is arising the country will sweep all of us, not only the Congress, but each and every Party and each and every individual. It will strike at the very root,

it will strike at the very fabric of life and it will strike at the very nature of the Constitution and there shall be no Constitution but there shall be only violence for which each of us will be answerable. Therefore, I appeal to Mr. Vajpayee and I appeal to hon. Members to rise above their respective Party affiliations and visualise this as a matter of vital national interest today.

I know this is very important matter. It has divided the society. It has divided the Members of our House into two sections. There are those who have taken cudgels with the Government. There are those who have cast their lot with the Operation Princes and have fought for the privy purses. I have full sympathy with them. I am not one who says that the princes are all bad. I shall not subscribe to the view that the princes have not been patriots. I have been a student of history. The part which has been played by the princes has been an honourable part. No student of our history can change as part of the patriots and rulers in India. But, at the same time, we cannot go against the aspirations. We cannot go against the dedicated principles of our Party which has fought only for the eradication of poverty in the country. We cannot go against our goal and that goal is to go ahead at every step.

I certainly would have been the happiest Member if this Bill had been brought in a different manner. I am not one who subscribes to the view that these sacred treaties and contracts are merely to be wished away as merely historical documents. I do not believe in that. I believe they are sacred documents. They should not have been unilaterally abrogated. But let us at the same time see the historical context. What sweat, what labour, what pain and what anguish has gone behind them? Let us visualise the historical and human factor behind it. At what stage of history we have come. Nearly three years have been taken for us to come to this decision. I am still hopeful that if the Members co-operate and if the appeal of the Prime Minister is heard by them, then I think there is still a possibility and there is still a way of hope for the princes who have always been at the forefront sacrificing for the cause of the

nation to once rise to the occasion and they should not mind sacrificing at the national altar. But at the time the princes say that the damocles sword should not have been hung over them and they should not have been expected to come and co-operate in the process of their self annihilation. I wish this process which the Prime Minister has started in May of writing individually to each of the princes had been started earlier. I wish that the individual appeal was made earlier. I wish at the same time they should have come round. I am afraid that the same amount of response has not come from the princes which was expected. A certain amount of prestige, a certain amount of dignity, a certain amount of self-respect—these are things quite understandable even to a common man and since we have to deal with the rulers, I realise the princes also have their stand. But I fail to understand what Mr. Vajpayee said. I think this is an occasion when we should really forget all these things and rise to the occasion. I would like to repeat the words Shri Morarjibhai has said. I was yet ruminating over what he said. He has accused the Congress of deception. He has accused the Congress of betrayal. I think he is one of our most highly respected leaders but I would only like him to recall the history three years ago, when on the dais of the undivided Congress, the very same personalities stood in front and at the time when only there was an official resolution for the abolition of the privileges, only an amendment was brought and all these people co-operated and none of them had the courage at that time to get up and say that they shall not be incorporated in that. Today I know there may not be a great deal of propriety in the manner in which it has been brought. But I would recall the words of the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, which has been published in the HINDUSTAN TIMES of 6th December. He said that he 'will continue to press the Government to implement AICC directive on privy purses'. Is this what is known as 'pressing Government for implementation'?

Is this the time to renege over the manner in which we are bringing it? What the country needs today is implementation; what the country needs today is action; what the country needs today is to harness all the energies. Our youth are frustrated;

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

the country is going to dogs. At the same time we are worrying over these small matters.

I do not find the Hon. Leader of the Opposition; nor do I find Shri Morarji Bhai; I do not find the Deputy Chief Whip. This is the interest shown by the Leader of the Opposition and opposition parties! But I wish to say that the commitment is clear and this commitment will be on record. What they have accused of 'deception' and 'betrayal' is only hypothetical, but what they have said today is on record and if they are not prepared to implement their own words, how do they expect others to implement? I do not understand this. Who betrays whom? It is a matter for history to find out. It is not for us to say today.

I would like to draw attention to what Shri Nijalingappa himself said on this issue. Shri Nijalingappa said:

"The Privy Purses must go."

It is a categorical, imperative, mandatory instruction that 'The Privy Purses must go.' When the motion is brought up, I do not know why they are not supporting.

I wonder what is their party ideology. I wish Mr. Nijalingappa had issued instruction to his people, even in spite of the way in which it has been brought I know that. Even in spite of that, I wish Mr. Nijalingappa had instructed his partymen remembering the words and the commitment that he has given.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : जिस की अपील को ठुकरा कर आप ने गद्दारी की और संजीव रेड्डी को हराया ।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار - جس کی اپیل کو ٹھکرا کر آپ نے گداری کی اور سنجیو ریڈی کو ہرایا -]

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I am extremely happy that the venerable leader there has been provoked into saying things which I would have wished him to say. Mr. Vajpayee has appealed to the voice of conscience. I and many others of the Congress party at that time were there who stood by the party discipline and not of the voice of conscience. (Interruptions) I tell you, it is the same voice which we hear now, it is the national voice; it is the voice in the larger interests of the country. What you are accusing us today, applies equally to you, and to many others. Our argument is based on the national interest. Our party is dedicated to the national goal. As such I appeal to them not to ask us to invoke the voice of conscience in this particular thing.

The CPI Leader, Professor Dange appealed that there should be no compensation. I can quite understand Prof. Dange preaching like that, because he and his party subscribe to the theory of 'grabbing' It may be land-grabbing today; it may be grabbing of the purses of princes today; it may be another grabbing in future. But those of us who are wedded to Democracy—and democracy needs compromise and toleration—cannot yield to his arguments.

I am very glad the Prime Minister has given an assurance that they shall be given compensation which will be befitting to their dignity and their honour.

With these words, I would once again beseech hon. Members to rise above parties, not to treat this as a party issue, but to take it up as a national interest, and support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at this age of mine and at this time of the day, the House may not expect me to indulge in eloquence which have marked the discussions of today.

The Prime Minister has told us that this is a historic occasion. I would only

remind her that historical occasions need historical perspective. When that historical perspective is not there, the occasion is no more historic.

We seem to have forgotten the history of 1947 when this country became independent. But it is natural for people to forget 24 or 25 years' back-history, when they have forgotten even the Father of the Nation, and the people allow him to be abused and those who abuse him are given titles; so there is nothing new in this.

At that time, the country was in a conflagration. Life and property was not safe, either in the north or in the east of India. The British people, having carried on their government by the policy of divide and rule gave us the last kick by dividing the whole country. It was not only Pakistan and India that was divided but their intention was that every Indian State should be divided from the Indian Union. We must remember that. And it was the genius of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who somehow or the other with the help of some kind of Menon—I do not remember his initials.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : V. P. MENON.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Yes, V. P. Menon (they are all clever fellows)—brought about this integration of India. And remember that the Constitution that we have made could not have been possible if that integration had not been brought about. The basis of that Constitution is this that India is one and that there are no Indian States at all.

I shall not talk of the sacrifices that were made by the Indian princes. Even Shri S. A. Dange had to admit that some of the princely Governments were more in advance than those in British India. So, I need not go into the question whether the rulers were good people or bad people. But the point is this. We did make a promise to them. It was not the Constituent Assembly that made the promise; it was a treaty or understanding or agreement or whatever you call it, between

the Government of India and the princes and not the citizens of India, they were not the citizens of India, and they were independent; the British people saw to it that they had their independence. They took away their suzerainty over them. Nobody could have coerced them. It was impossible. There was only one prince whom we had to coerce and that was the Nizam, and we know what trouble we had.

I can say with confidence that each big State could have played that part, and we would have been put in a great quandary. But I am not talking of these things. I am only talking of what amendments are put before the House.

Has anybody given attention to these amendments? These amendments have nothing to do with the privy purses. The Constitution merely recognises a fact, the fact of agreements between the Government of India and the princes. All these articles that are sought to be deleted—I do not remember the numbers—only recognise the fact of agreement between the Government and the princes. Also they go further and recognise the way in which money is to be paid to the princes, how the privy purses are to be paid to them. These articles are being taken away.

What is the effect of it? Does it affect the agreements? Not at all. I really do not know why this thing has not occurred to our learned people here, that it has nothing to do with the agreements, because these articles only recognise the fact. And when did that fact come into existence? It came into existence before the Constitution was made. It was an agreement entered into by the Government of India with certain people; call them sovereign or non-sovereign, they were not citizens of India. Therefore, it is a question of international law; it is not a question of municipal law. It is not a question of the Constitution. The Constitution only recognises the fact of these agreements, and the Constitution indicates how this compensation is to be paid. Whether it was right or wrong is not the question; whether Vallabhbhai was wise or foolish

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

in making these promises is not the question.

The question here is : these are treaty arrangements not between citizens of India and the Government of India—there can be no treaty between a citizen of India and the Government of India. If there is an agreement between the Government of India and citizen of India and if there is a dispute, it will have to be referred to the judiciary. Is that not a fact? But in the Constitution it is said that this dispute shall not be referred to the judiciary. The Constitution definitely says so, that the judiciary has no place here. Therefore, these are agreements between the Government and some non-citizens; they have the force, I may say, of international law. They were made before we frame the Constitution, and before the Constitution came into existence. The Constitution merely recognises the fact and made provision for payments. These payments are not subject to the vote of this House. Remember that. They are paid from the Consolidated Fund of India. We have nothing to do with it. Now you take away these provisions.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Let them agitate in the UN.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : When you take away these provisions, you take away the moral consideration. I talk of morality not in the ordinary moral sense, but I am talking of Political morality. There is such a thing as political morality, also, however much you may talk in the name of conscience or in the name of the good of the people. I do not know why people who have been waxing eloquent about a socialist pattern of society, to which our Government seems to be Pledged, go to astrologers. I have seen here Minister after Minister consulting astrologers. Is that an index of a socialist pattern of society? I have seen those who talk of socialism, but I have never seen their wives. They keep their wives in purdah. They talk of socialism, but their ladies wear sarees the colour of which is prescribed by the yogi or the astrologer. What nonsense are we talking about?

I was told each Minister costs Rs. 1,50,000 per annum.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Rs. 4, 50,000.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I am subject to correction. I do not know these statistics. And we are talking about socialist society. We are saying that this is being done on account of socialism, I say that every Government has the right to repudiate any treaty or promise that it has made. It does not require the sanction of the House. Why do you bring us in? We were and are nowhere in the picture. you are doing a thing which some of us consider to be not right. Then why do you oblige us to vote with you or not to vote with you? You have the power, you can repudiate. Every treaty is repudiated by people who have the power to do so. No treaty is sacrosanct. It is not a question of eternally lasting or not lasting. In one word you can say that the privy purses and the privileges are abolished, that they will be abolished, and it is for the Princes to find out if they have a remedy. As you know, they have no remedy. Where do we come in?

What is the point in retaining Article 363? The Princes are neither citizens nor non-citizens. If they are citizens, they must be able to go to the Supreme Court for their rights. Here you make them hang like Trisanku. They are neither nationals nor non-nationals and you want to treat them as partners in democracy. This is very strange.

But nobody has talked about this that we come nowhere in the picture. It is a question of the Government; if the Government wants to repudiate the agreements it can do so; but it wants a camouflage, it wants to show that it is carrying out the instructions of the party. If you are carrying out the instructions of your party, the instructions of your party are that privy purses be abolished; let them be abolished

today by your order, and nobody, not a dog will bark here, because the dog has no permission to bark. You have the power, you do not want to exercise it and you want to throw the blame upon us. Please exercise your power and abolish the privy purses. This is the mandate that you have got from your party. Why don't accept it? I say this is dishonest. What you can do yourself you refuse to do because you are afraid of doing it. You want to kill a fly with a hammer, what is the meaning of this? There is no example in history like this.

There are old Nawabs living in Lucknow. Even today their pensions are being paid by this Government. And remember this is the swaraj Government. They are entitled to it. Who were these people? Whoever they were, good or bad, we are keeping up the tradition that the British introduced here of paying pensions to them. And I know that every year a Nawab who is now a *ekka* driver takes out his *achkan*, decorates himself and goes to receive Rs.5 from your Government, not from our Government, but from your Government. You are keeping up that farce and you have an objection to this farce on the ground of democracy, on the ground of socialism.

Where is democracy in India, where is socialism in India? It is only in your mouth, it is not in your action, it is in none of your actions. We are talking nonsense, we are the greatest humbugs going in the world. There is no nation that suffers from more sanctimonious humbug than we do. We call a man the Father of the Nation and we degrade him. Nobody objects to it. We call Subash Chandra Bose the maker of modern India, but not a sentimental Bengali has anything to say about his being dishonoured. In any other country if such national leaders were insulted by people, they would be lynched there and then. It is the people who will do it, they will not wait for the Government.

18 hrs.

You are talking of democracy, you are talking big words. Small minds, I say. If you want to crush them, crush them plainly, say you have the power, you

repudiate these promises. There is no harm in repudiating them. So many things have been repudiated after independence. Treaties are not sacrosanct for people who have the power and power gives them the right of might. Why do you not exercise that right? Why are you so cowardly if you are so brave? It is very easy to talk of brave deeds, Brave deeds do not come from brave words and socialism does not come by more slogans.

Democracy is a way of life; socialism is a way of life. We lack that way of life. Let us not talk of socialism. Let us plainly say: these are inconvenient things, there are some among us who want them to be removed, who consider themselves to be radicalised riding us and there are others who see the votes we shall suffer; they do not want these things. Why do you want to make a show. This is merely a camouflage and a show. It has nothing to do with privy-purses. If you are carrying out these amendments, carry them out fully. You deny to a citizen of India the liberty of going even to the Supreme Court. You want to have it both ways. Abolish Article 363. Then I would say that you are doing something that is logical and understandable. This is not the way a mighty Government, like the Government of India should act, and in a cowardly manner, in an indirect way seeking to abrogate the innocent article in the Constitution. You are out of Court. Abolish the privy purses. We are all with you. Have you the guts? Then do it today. Mr. Dange will bless you. What did he say? Those who hire can fire. Will he admit that proposition in a mill? The mill owner hires. Can he fire a worker? He will at once go into what is called gherao. What nonsense these people are talking? Today there is that land grab movement. But every Communist's land is sacred. The land of his father and grand father is safe. I have known people becoming Communist because they want to save their lands.... (Interruptions) It is a fact. We are living in confusion. We are not living in a civilised society. There is no law, there is no order. Any body can do anything. In Bengal what do you find today? There is a revolt here today and there is a revolt there tomorrow. There is so much material

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from which five thousand bomb can be made which is found out by Police. Yet every time our Minister, the Home Minister and our Prime Minister says that things are improving in Calcutta. Are things improving? Are we living in this world or are we living in the world of make believe? Our ancients used to say that this world is maya. There is no greater maya

then the one in which our Government is living.

18. 5 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, September 2, 1970, Bhadra 11, 1892 (Saka)
